I am Toshio Iwamoto, the President and CEO, and Representative Director, of NTT DATA.

Thank you for your participation today during your busy schedule.

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Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-looking Statements

※ Forecast figures in this document are based on current economic and market conditions. As changes in the global economy and information services market are possible, NTT DATA Group cannot guarantee their accuracy.

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(Description abbreviated)

1

Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2018 (The whole company basis)

3

(Description abbreviated)

Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2018

- New orders received and net sales exceeded the ¥2 trillion milestone for the first time due to the robust domestic businesses and the expansion of overseas businesses.
- Achieved our full-year forecast for operating income as profits rose in tandem with sales growth.
- The PMI of the former Dell Services continued to progress steadily.

(Billions of Yen, %)

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	YoY (Amount) JGAAP	YoY (Rate) JGAAP
New Orders Received	1,781.5	2,021.1	+239.6	+13.5%
Net Sales	1,732.4	2,117.1	+384.6	+22.2%
Operating Income w/o goodwill amortization	134.3	150.4	+16.1	+12.0%
Operating Income	117.1	123.5	+6.4	+5.5%
Net income attributable to owners of parent w/o goodwill amortization	82.9	85.1	+2.1	+2.6%
Net income attributable to owners of parent	65.6	58.1	-7.5	-11.4%
Dividends per share (JPY)	15 (*1)	15	-	-

(*1) Conducted stock split which shall split of common stock at a ratio of 1:5 as the effective date of July 1, 2017. DPS is referring the amount after stock split.

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Let me explain the results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

Due mainly to the robust domestic businesses and the expansion of overseas businesses, we recorded new orders received of 2,021.1 billion yen and net sales of 2,117.1 billion yen. It was the first time for both to exceed the 2.0 trillion yen milestone. We recorded an operating income of 123.5 billion yen, which exceeded the forecast of 120.0 billion yen, as profits rose in tandem with sales growth.

The Post Merger Integration (PMI) of the former Dell Services continued to progress steadily. About 20.0 billion yen was recorded as an extraordinary loss for North America in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, and almost all systems have been integrated. Specifically, large financial and human resources systems have already been integrated, and we expect that other systems will be integrated in one or two months. We expect all PMI processes, including those in other areas, will be eventually completed by around 2Q in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019.

Although the net income attributable to owners of parent was slightly less than the 59.0 billion yen planned at the beginning of the period, it was almost as expected.

From the next slide, I will explain the situation in detail.

2

Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2018 (By business segment)

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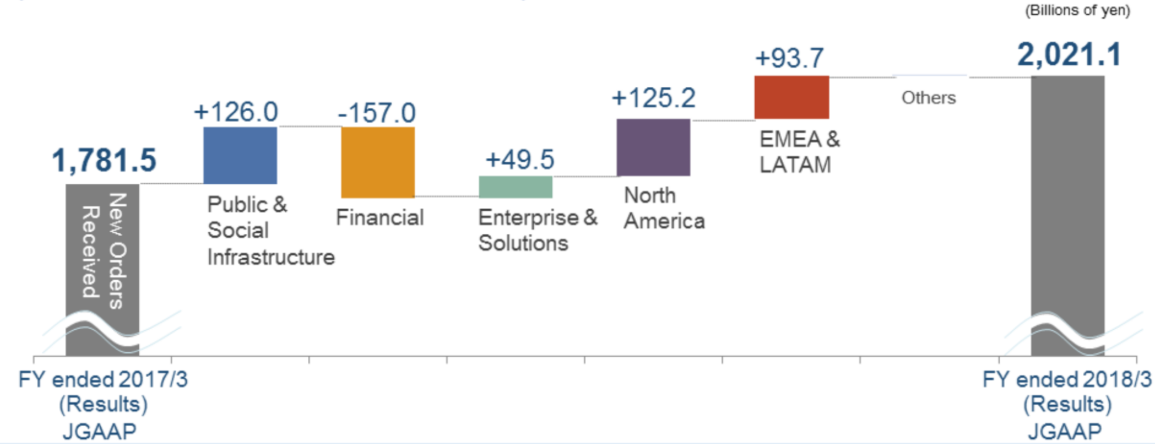
(Description abbreviated)

New Orders Received: YoY Changes by Business Segment (from FYE3/2017 to FYE3/2018)



Public & Social Infrastructure	Increased due mainly to winning large-scale projects for government ministries and the telecom industry.
Financial	Decreased due to less orders compared to the previous fiscal year such as for large-scale projects at banks and cooperative financial institutions.
Enterprise & Solutions	Increased due mainly to expansion of digital-related businesses and businesses for the manufacturing industry including M&A.
North America	Increased due mainly to the expansion of businesses as a result of the acquisition of the former Dell Services and the increase in months to be consolidated associated with the unification of the accounting periods despite less orders from the previous fiscal year such as for large-scale projects.
EMEA & LATAM	Increased due mainly to the increase in months to be consolidated associated with the unification of accounting periods of some Group companies, and as a result of winning more projects in Spain, Germany, and Latin America.

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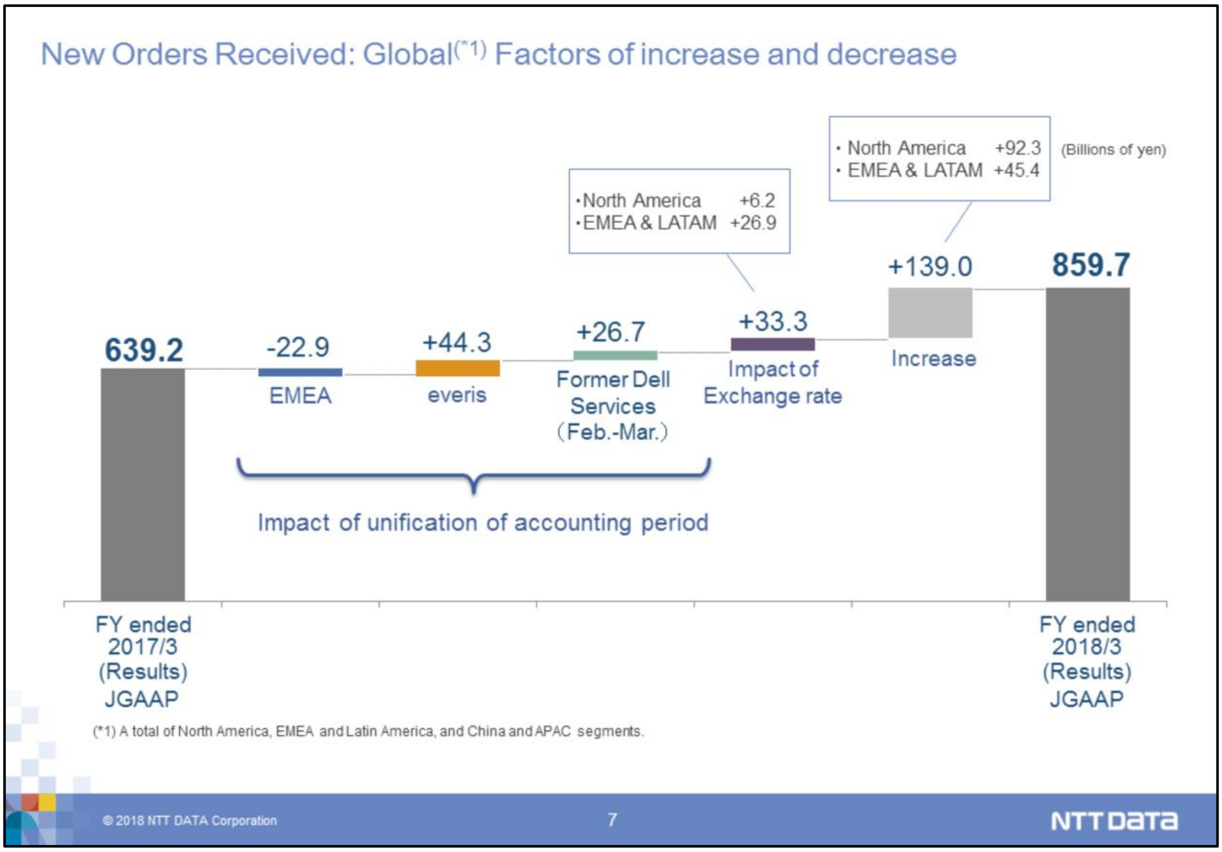
This slide shows new orders received.

The Public & Social Infrastructure Segment won large-scale projects and achieved a favorable result, which was higher than expected.

For the Financial Segment, the decrease from the previous fiscal year seems significant. However, as we have explained since the beginning of the period, this is due mainly to less orders compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, when the segment won multiple large-scale projects, and the result was actually better than expected.

The Enterprise & Solutions Segment posted a positive result compared to the previous fiscal year due mainly to an increase in the new digital-related projects and the contribution made by a new IT service subsidiary we established jointly with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., which has been consolidated since October 2017.

I'll show you the new orders received by the North America and EMEA & LATAM Segments on the next slide.



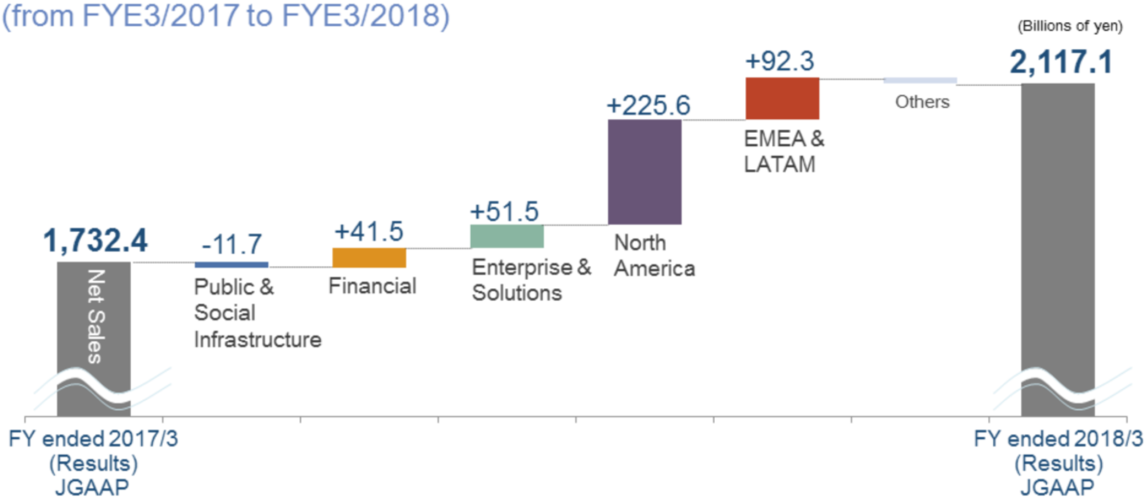
This slide shows the status of overseas businesses.

Please pay attention to the note "Impact of unification of accounting period." As we will change the accounting standard from JGAAP to IFRS from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019, we needed to unify the accounting periods of overseas subsidiaries in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018. Accordingly, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, for everis, we consolidated financial results of 15 months, three months longer than usual; for the former Dell Services whose fiscal year-end was January 31, we consolidated the financial results of 14 months including February and March, two months longer than usual. This unification contributed to the increase in new orders received. For EMEA, we consolidated the financial results of 15 months for the unification in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, and consolidated the financial results of 12 months as usual for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018. The accounting period is shorter than the previous fiscal year by three months, which resulted in the decrease.

With regard to exchange rate, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the weaker Japanese yen (JPY) against the US dollar (USD) and Euro (EUR) had a positive impact on new orders received. It contributed to the increase by about 33.0 billion yen in total.

This slide shows that the increase in new orders received is the amount excluding the impacts of the unification of accounting periods and exchange rates. Specifically, new orders received by the North America Segment increased by about 90.0 billion yen and those received by EMEA & LATAM Segment increased by about 45.0 billion yen. The increase in North America was due partly to the fact that the former Dell Services was consolidated from the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018. While new orders received increased from the previous fiscal year, the amount was much lower than our expectation, which will be explained in detail later. We need to address this major management issue in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 and the next.

Net Sales: YoY Changes by Business Segment (from FYE3/2017 to FYE3/2018)



Public & Social Infrastructure	Decreased due mainly to less orders compared to the previous fiscal year such as for services for government ministries and the utilities industry.
Financial	Increased due mainly to expansion of businesses for banks and cooperative financial institutions.
Enterprise & Solutions	Increased due mainly to expansion of digital-related businesses and businesses for the manufacturing industry including M&A.
North America	Increased due mainly to the expansion of businesses as a result of the acquisition of the former Dell Services and the increase in months to be consolidated associated with the unification of the accounting periods.
EMEA & LATAM	Increased due mainly to the increase in months to be consolidated associated with the unification of accounting periods of some Group companies, and as a result of expansion of businesses in Spain, Germany, and Latin America.

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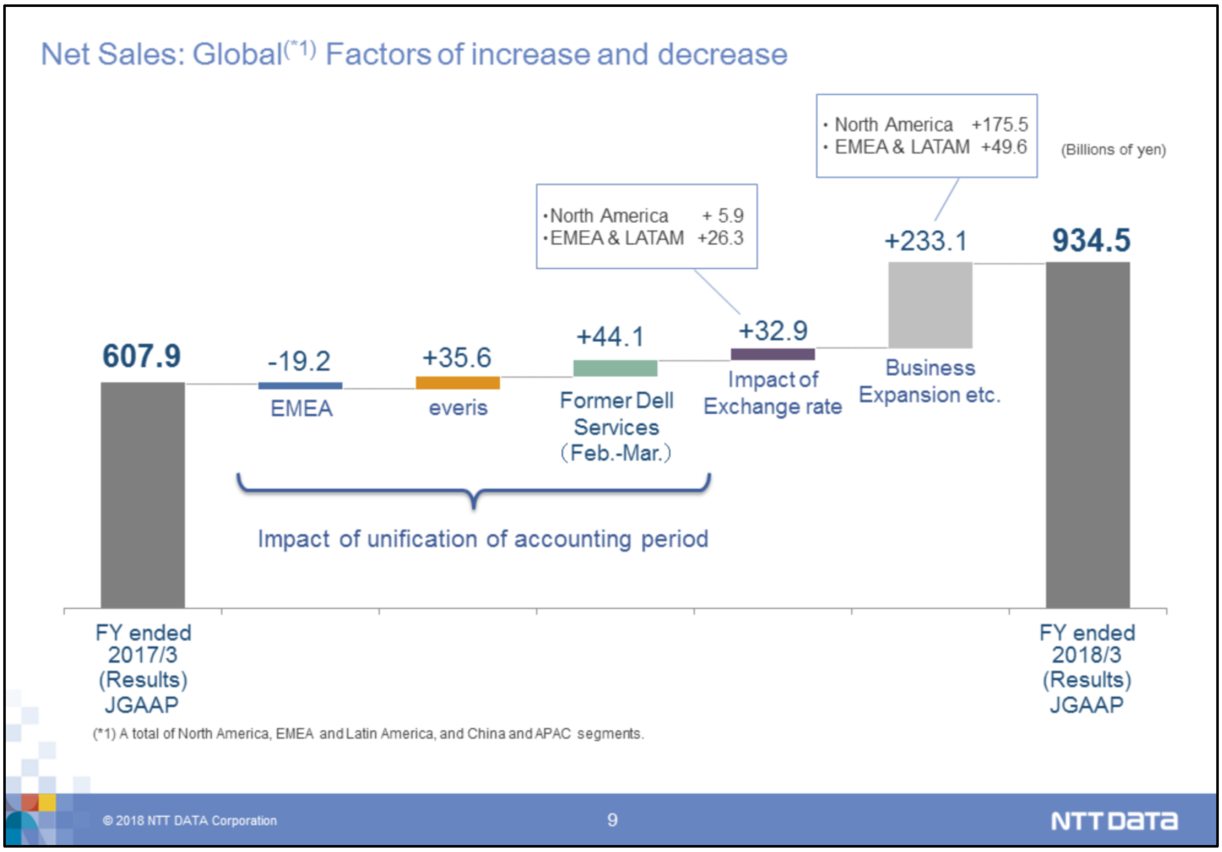
Let's move on to net sales. The decrease of the Public & Social Infrastructure Segment was due mainly to less orders compared to the previous fiscal year, with which we found no problem because we took such decrease into consideration when setting the expectation at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The net sales of the Financial Segment have grown very steadily and increased by about 40.0 billion yen from the previous fiscal year.

The growth of net sales of the Enterprise & Solutions Segment was very solid partly because of the consolidation of a new IT service subsidiary we established jointly with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., as I explained before in the section of new orders received, as well as the digital-related growth.



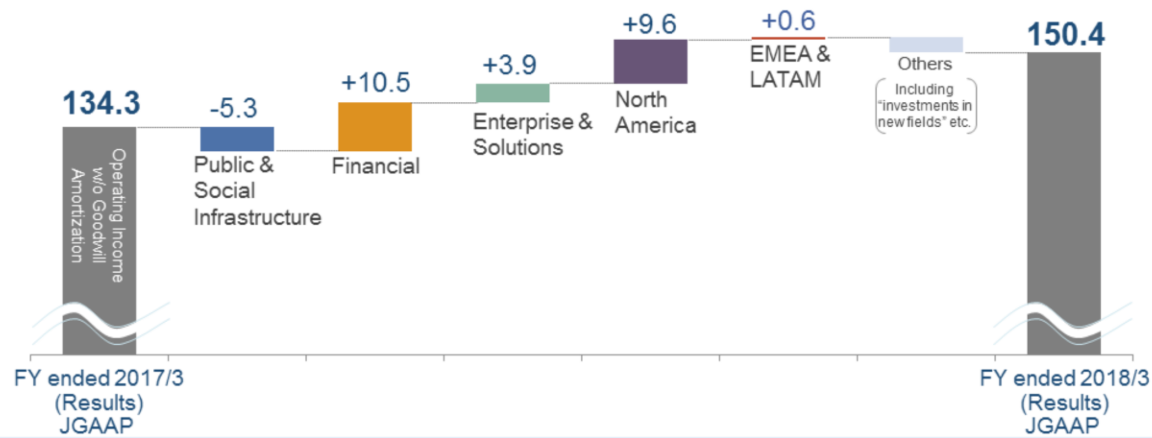
This slide shows the status of overseas businesses. As I mentioned in the section of new orders received, the increase and decrease of overseas net sales were due mainly to the impact of the unification of accounting periods, which is a special factor only for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

With regard to exchange rate, the weaker Japanese yen (JPY) against the US dollar (USD) and Euro (EUR) also had a positive impact on net sales in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

We identified the amount excluding the impacts of the unification of accounting periods and exchange rates as business expansion, etc. Net sales expanded very steadily both in North America and EMEA & LATAM. The biggest factor in North America was the consolidation of the former Dell Services at the beginning of the fiscal year. With regard to EMEA & LATAM, net sales grew very solidly in an organic way in some regions such as Spain, Germany, and Latin America.

Operating Income w/o Goodwill Amortization: YoY Changes by Business Segment (from FYE3/2017 to FYE3/2018)

(Billions of yen)



Public & Social Infrastructure	Decreased due mainly to a decline in sales and the increase in the amount of loss from unprofitable projects.
Financial	Increased due to growth in sales and the improvement in cost of sales ratio attributable to a decrease mainly in depreciation of some systems.
Enterprise & Solutions	Increased due mainly to growth in sales.
North America	Increased due mainly to profit contribution by the acquisition of the former Dell Services, and the increase in months to be consolidated associated with the unification of the accounting periods.
EMEA & LATAM	Increased due to the increase in months to be consolidated associated with the unification of accounting periods of some Group companies.

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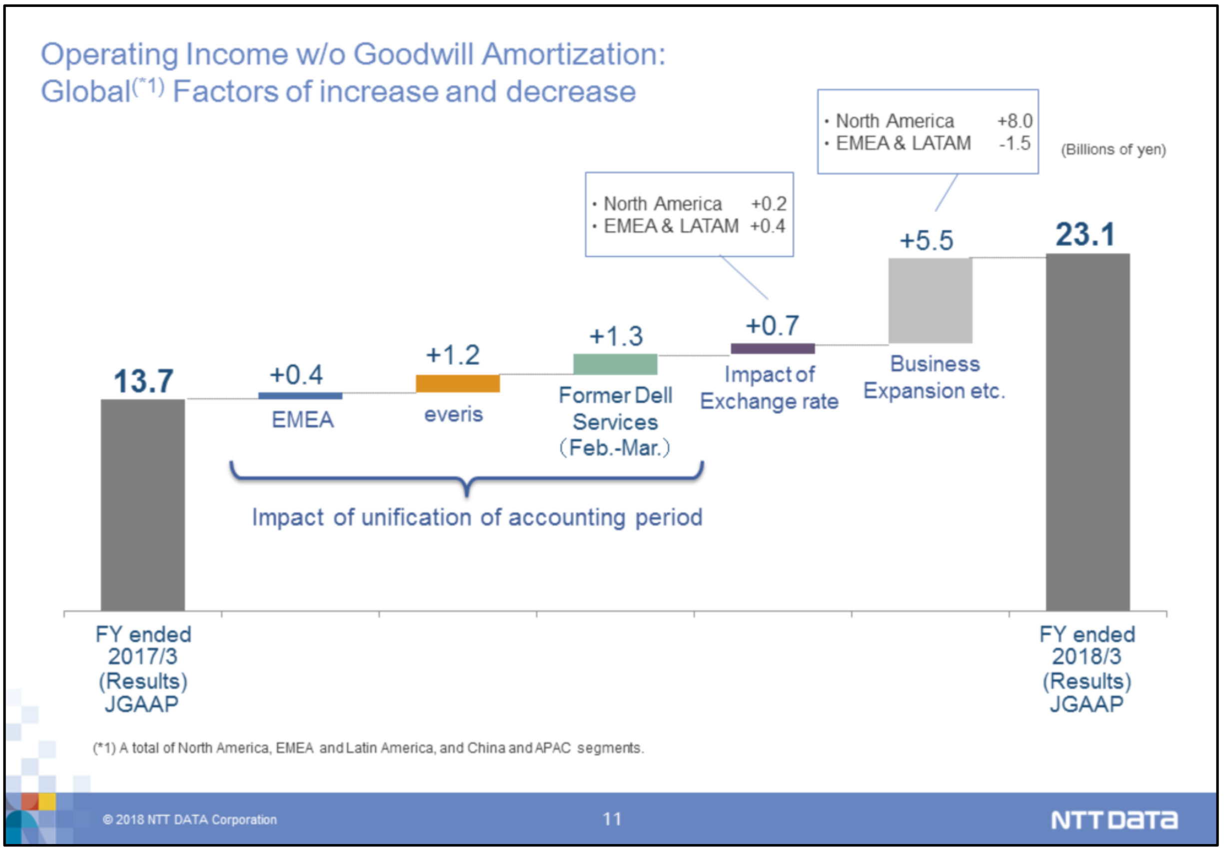
Turning to operating income without goodwill amortization, the decrease of the Public & Social Infrastructure Segment was due mainly to unprofitable projects. The accumulated amount of loss of unprofitable projects of the whole company was 9.9 billion yen in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018. However, the amount of losses of unprofitable projects excluding one project accounted for 0.3% or less of the consolidated net sales, a target we set, which means that we could fully control unprofitability. Thus, we found no problem with this.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, one project made a big loss. This was an unprecedented project in the world that posed an enormous technological challenge to us and had special characteristics similar to an R&D project. As services of this project will begin sequentially in FY2018, we think that it is unlikely that it will make another big loss. Given the characteristics of the system, we cannot rule out unexpected problems after the services begin, but we have been able to keep this project under control also.

For the Financial Segment, operating income increased due partly to the improvement of the cost of sales ratio attributable to a decrease mainly in the depreciation of some systems. The increase of operating income of the Enterprise & Solutions Segment was due to a growth in sales.



The operating income without goodwill amortization of overseas businesses was impacted by the unification of accounting periods like new orders received and net sales. However, the impacts of the unification of accounting periods and exchange rates were not so significant.

For the business expansion, etc., although the operating income of North America increased, that of EMEA & LATAM decreased. While I mentioned that new orders received and net sales of EMEA & LATAM were very robust, operating income turned negative due mainly to the hiring of many personnel to address the active business situation, staff education or aggressive spending of sales expenses to win a large-scale contract. However, as a profound positive effect will be generated in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019, or later, we do not have to worry about it too much.

I will skip the next few slides showing data by segment but will provide you with some supplementary explanations.

Public & Social Infrastructure (from FYE3/2017 to FYE3/2018)

(Billions of Yen,%)

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	YoY (Amount) JGAAP	YoY (Rate) JGAAP
New Orders Received	319.9	445.9	+126.0	+39.4%
Net Sales	455.4	443.6	-11.7	-2.6%
Operating Income	44.1	38.7	-5.3	-12.2%
Segment Profit(*1)	43.9	38.8	-5.1	-11.6%

(*1) Segment Profit is income before income taxes.

New orders received	Increased due mainly to winning large-scale projects for government ministries and the telecom industry.
Net sales	Decreased due mainly to less orders compared to the previous fiscal year such as for services for government ministries and the utilities industry.
Operating income	Decreased due mainly to a decline in sales and the increase in the amount of loss from unprofitable projects.

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(Description abbreviated)

Financial (from FYE3/2017 to FYE3/2018)

(Billions of Yen,%)

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	YoY (Amount) JGAAP	YoY (Rate) JGAAP
New Orders Received	565.5	408.4	-157.0	-27.8%
Net Sales	518.0	559.5	+41.5	+8.0%
Operating Income	42.3	53.0	+10.6	+25.2%
Segment Profit(*1)	41.5	53.3	+11.7	+28.3%

(*1) Segment Profit is income before income taxes.

New orders received	Decreased due to less orders compared to the previous fiscal year such as for large-scale projects at banks and cooperative financial institutions.
Net sales	Increased due mainly to expansion of businesses for banks and cooperative financial institutions.
Operating income	Increased due to growth in sales and the improvement in cost of sales ratio attributable to a decrease mainly in depreciation of some systems.

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(Description abbreviated)

Enterprise & Solutions (from FYE3/2017 to FYE3/2018)

(Billions of Yen,%)

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	YoY (Amount) JGAAP	YoY (Rate) JGAAP
New Orders Received	246.9	296.4	+49.5	+20.1%
Net Sales	425.6	477.2	+51.5	+12.1%
Operating Income	36.3	40.1	+3.7	+10.4%
Segment Profit(*1)	51.8	41.0	-10.7	-20.8%

(*1) Segment Profit is income before income taxes.

New orders received	Increased due mainly to expansion of digital-related businesses and businesses for the manufacturing industry including M&A.
Net sales	Increased due mainly to expansion of digital-related businesses and businesses for the manufacturing industry including M&A.
Operating income	Increased due mainly to growth in sales.
Segment Profit	Decreased due to the impact of gains on sale of investment securities in the previous fiscal year despite an increase in operating income.

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The segment profit of the Enterprise & Solutions significantly decreased from the previous fiscal year. This was because the segment gained about 15.0 billion yen in profit from the sale of investment securities in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, but it did not receive such profit in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

The decrease was less than 15.0 billion yen because other robust business activities offset the negative impact.

North America (from FYE3/2017 to FYE3/2018)

(Billions of Yen,%)

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	YoY (Amount) JGAAP	YoY (Rate) JGAAP
New Orders Received	288.0	413.3	+125.2	+43.5%
Net Sales	246.3	472.0	+225.6	+91.6%
EBITA(*1)	16.8 (6.8%*3)	29.9 (6.4%*3)	+13.1	+78.4%
Operating Income w/o goodwill amortization	9.2	18.9	+9.6	+104.4%
Operating Income	0.1	0.1	-0.0	-3.0%
Segment Profit(*2)	-5.9	-19.3	-13.4	-226.9%

(*1) EBITA = Operating income + Amortization of goodwill and intangible assets subject to purchase price allocation (PPA) arising from acquisition and others.
(*2) Segment Profit is income before income taxes.
(*3) EBITA margin (EBITA to net sales ratio)

New orders received	Increased due mainly to the expansion of businesses as a result of the acquisition of the former Dell Services and the increase in months to be consolidated associated with the unification of the accounting periods despite less orders from the previous fiscal year such as for large-scale projects.
Net sales	Increased due mainly to the expansion of businesses as a result of the acquisition of the former Dell Services and the increase in months to be consolidated associated with the unification of the accounting periods.
EBITA	Increased due mainly to profit contribution by the acquisition of the former Dell Services, and the increase in months to be consolidated associated with the unification of the accounting periods.
Segment Profit	Decreased due to the impact of loss on restructuring subsidiaries and affiliates arising from the acquisition of the former Dell Services.

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As for the segment profit of North America, as I mentioned at the beginning of my presentation, the segment faced increased costs for PMI of the former Dell Services and spent some on restructuring costs due partly to the lower-than-expected growth of new orders received, which I explained in the section of new orders received.

These factors caused the segment to spend costs for PMI and restructuring of almost 20.0 billion yen in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, which resulted in a significant decrease of the segment profit from the previous fiscal year. This was a special circumstance only for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

EMEA & LATAM (from FYE3/2017 to FYE3/2018)

(Billions of Yen,%)

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	YoY (Amount) JGAAP	YoY (Rate) JGAAP	
New Orders Received	336.5	430.2	+93.7	+27.9%	↗
Net Sales	330.8	423.2	+92.3	+27.9%	↗
EBITA(*1)	10.4 (3.2%*3)	12.9 (3.1%*3)	+2.4	+23.5%	↗
Operating Income w/o goodwill amortization	4.4	5.0	+0.6	+13.8%	↗
Operating Income	-3.2	-2.5	+0.7	+22.0%	↗
Segment Profit(*2)	-19.2	-3.4	+15.8	+82.3%	↗

(*1) EBITA = Operating income + Amortization of goodwill and intangible assets subject to purchase price allocation (PPA) arising from acquisition and others.
(*2) Segment Profit is income before income taxes.
(*3) EBITA margin (EBITA to net sales ratio)

New orders received	Increased due mainly to the increase in months to be consolidated associated with the unification of accounting periods of some Group companies, and as a result of winning more projects in Spain, Germany, and Latin America.
Net sales	Increased due mainly to the increase in months to be consolidated associated with the unification of accounting periods of some Group companies, and as a result of expansion of businesses in Spain, Germany, and Latin America.
EBITA	Increased due to the increase in months to be consolidated associated with the unification of accounting periods of some Group companies.
Segment Profit	Increased due to the impact of acquisition-related expenses in the previous fiscal year.

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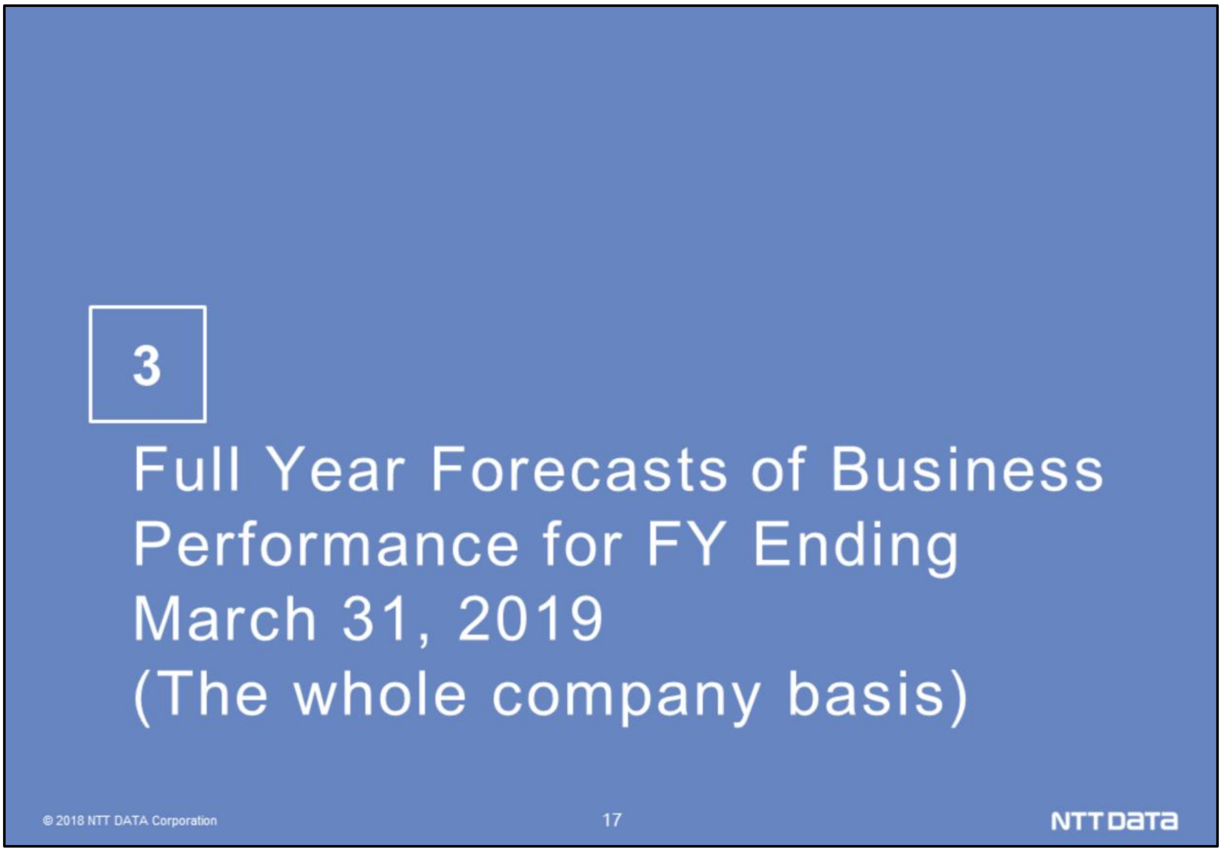
The figures of all categories of the EMEA & LATAM Segment were positive and increased from the previous fiscal year.



(Description abbreviated)

Full Year Forecasts of Business Performance for FY Ending March 31, 2019

- Adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) from the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019.
- Aim to steadily achieve the mid-term management plan targets (net sales over ¥2 trillion and operating income growth of 50% compared to FY2015 (after adjustment for incremental investments in new fields)).
- Execute investments for medium-to-long term business growth while aiming to grow net sales and profit at both domestic and overseas businesses.

(Billions of Yen, %)

	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Estimates)(*1) IFRS	FY ending 2019/3 (Forecasts) IFRS	YoY (Amount) IFRS	YoY (Rate) IFRS
New Orders Received	2,021.1	1,950.0	1,960.0	+10.0	+0.5%
Net Sales	2,117.1	2,039.3	2,100.0	+60.7	+3.0%
Operating Income	123.5	123.2	142.0	+18.8	+15.2%
Net income attributable to owners of parent(*2)	58.1	81.2	90.0	+8.8	+10.8%
Dividends per share (JPY)	15	15	17	+2	+13.3%

(*1) Results based on IFRS were calculated taking into account only major differences in standards with JGAAP.
The results based on IFRS are for reference only and have not been audited. The figures are subject to change depending on the results of the accounting audit.
(*2) "Income attributable to owners of parent" based on IFRS.

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Let me explain the forecasts of the business performance for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019.

Please note that we had useed JGAAP for financial closing until the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, but we will adopt the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019. Therefore, the figures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, shown on this slide were those calculated in accordance with IFRS. Please understand that the figures accompanied by "Estimates" are estimated figures because they have not undergone an official accounting audit yet and that they are rough figures.

This slide shows the JGAAP-based results and IFRS-based estimates for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, and IFRS-based forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019.
With regard to the difference between the JGAAP-based results and the IFRS-based estimates for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the IFRS-based estimates for new orders received and net sales are the amounts from which 70.0-80.0 billion yen, increased due to the unification of accounting periods, were deducted. As for operating income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the JGAAP-based operating income of 123.5 billion yen is almost the same as the IFRS-based operating income of 123.2 billion yen despite the impact of the unification of accounting periods and other factors on the IFRS-based figure. When IFRS is adopted, the operating income increases by about 25.0 billion yen as IFRS does not require goodwill amortization. Meanwhile, extraordinary losses such as costs for PMI of the former Dell Services are recognized as operating losses, while they are recognized as non-operating losses under JGAAP. As a result of the offset, JGAAP-based operating income is almost the same as IFRS-based operating income. As for net income, the IFRS-based net income is 81.2 billion yen mainly because goodwill amortization is not required, compared to a JGAAP-based net income of 58.1 billion yen.

Turning to the full year forecasts of business performance for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019, we will try to maintain the level of new orders received by taking into consideration the robust domestic situation in Japan. We will aim to raise net sales to the 2,100.0 billion yen level. While the slide shows our forecast of operating income at 142.0 billion yen, we think that we can achieve an operating income of 152.0 billion yen when considering our potential. In an environment where competition for technological innovation is fierce, we cannot maintain advantages over competitors without substantial investments in new fields, regarding which I will provide a detailed explanation later in the section on the progress of the mid-term management plan. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, we invested about 7.0 billion yen in new fields, and our forecasts are based on the assumption that we will invest about 10.0 billion yen in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019. Therefore, we determine the forecast of operating income at 142.0 billion yen for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019, by deducting 10.0 billion yen for the investment in new fields from the potential value, 152.0 billion yen.

The dividends per share were 15 yen for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019, we will increase the ordinary dividends by 2 yen to 17 yen instead of paying commemorative dividends as business performance is expected to be positive and we will mark our 30th anniversary in the fiscal year.

I will explain the details of new orders received, net sales, and operating income from the next page.

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Full Year Forecasts of Business Performance for FY Ending March 31, 2019 (By business segment)

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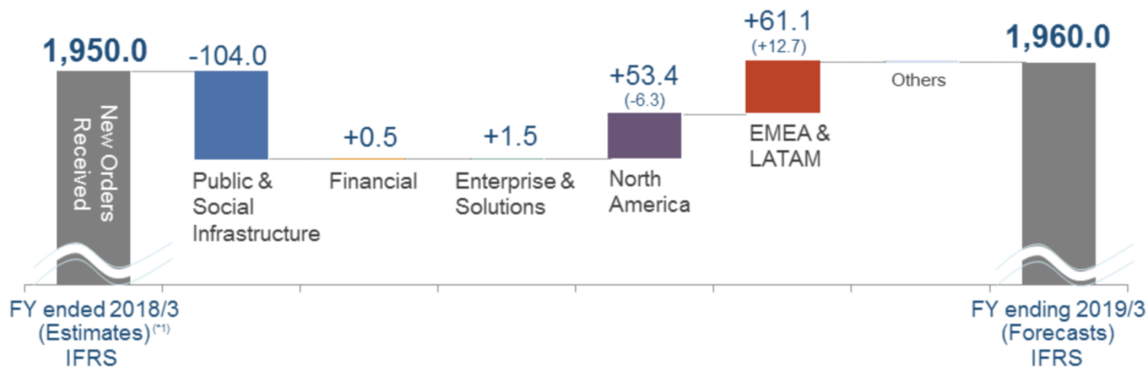
(Description abbreviated)

New Orders Received: YoY Changes by Business Segment (from FYE3/2018 to FYE3/2019)

(Billions of yen)
( ) shows an exchange rate impact included in the figure above.



(*1) Results based on IFRS were calculated taking into account only major differences in standards with JGAAP.
The results based on IFRS are for reference only and have not been audited. The figures are subject to change depending on the results of the accounting audit.

Public & Social Infrastructure	Expect a decrease due to less orders compared to the previous fiscal year such as for large-scale projects from government ministries and the telecommunications industry.
Financial	Expect orders to be on a par with the previous fiscal year. Although we anticipate a decrease in projects from cooperative financial institutions, we expect an increase in projects from banks.
Enterprise & Solutions	Expect orders to be on a par with the previous fiscal year due to ongoing brisk demand in the digital-related businesses and businesses for the manufacturing industry.
North America	Although there is likely to be a negative impact on orders due to yen appreciation in foreign exchange, we expect an increase due to an expansion in scale, mainly in the healthcare and public sectors.
EMEA & LATAM	Expect an increase due to a positive impact from yen appreciation in foreign exchange and a rise in orders acquired in regions including Spain, Germany and Latin America.

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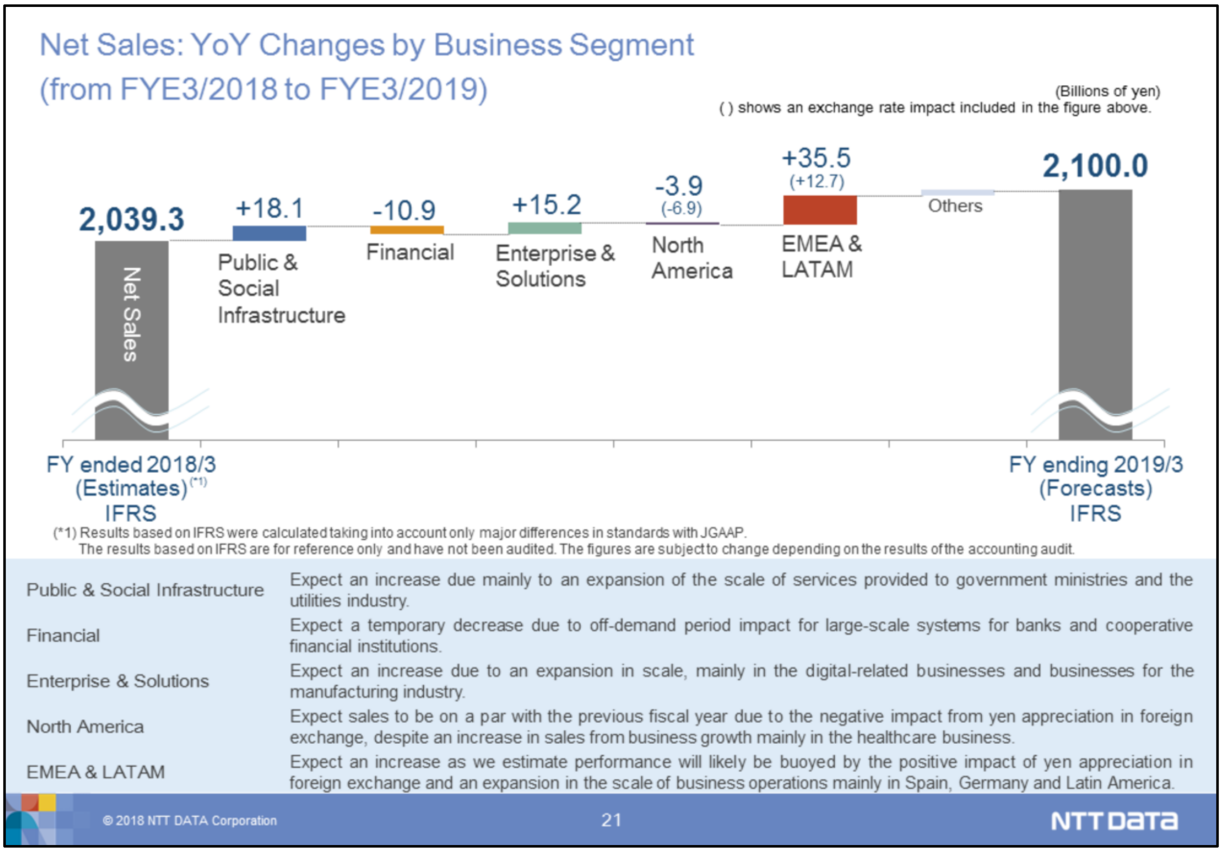
First of all, I am going to talk about new orders received.

New orders received of the Public & Social Infrastructure Segment are expected to decrease by about 100.0 billion yen due mainly to less orders compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, when the segment saw very robust growth. The Financial Segment is expected to receive as many new orders as it did in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018. This is the same with the Enterprise & Solutions Segment.

For overseas businesses, the figure in the brackets below year-on-year increase/decrease represents the exchange rate impact. The North America Segment is expected to increase despite the negative exchange rate impact of 6.3 billion yen due to the expected stronger Japanese yen (JPY) against the US dollar (USD) in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019, compared to the rate in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

On the contrary, the exchange rate will positively impact on new orders received by the EMEA & LATAM Segment as we expect a weaker yen against the Euro (EUR) in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019, compared to the rate in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018. Due mainly to the impact, new orders received are expected to increase by 61.1 billion yen and grow steadily.



This slide shows our forecasts for net sales.

While new orders received by the Public & Social Infrastructure Segment are expected to decrease from the previous fiscal year, net sales of the segment will increase because of the growth of new orders received in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

The Financial Segment expects a decrease in net sales due to off-demand period impact. Each large-scale financial system has a different service provision period, for example, six or eight years. We think that it will be a temporary decrease. New orders received are expected to grow solidly, and the decrease has been foreseen. The Enterprise & Solutions Segment expects a steady increase in net sales like those in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

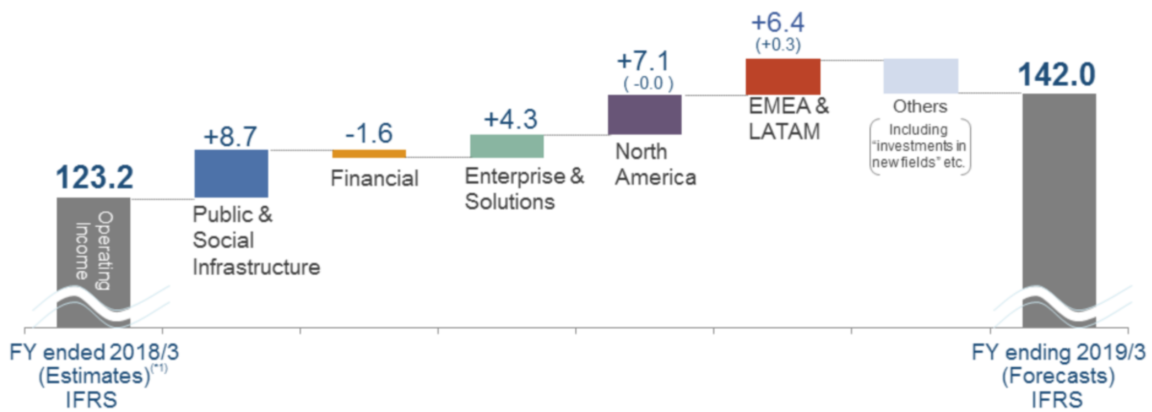
As I explained in the section of new orders received, the North America Segment expects a negative impact of exchange rates as much as 6.9 billion yen. Excluding the impact of exchange rate, the segment will see organic growth of net sales by about 3.0 billion yen.

The EMEA & LATAM Segment expects a steady increase in net sales.

Operating Income: YoY Changes by Business Segment (from FYE3/2018 to FYE3/2019)

(Billions of yen)

( ) shows an exchange rate impact included in the figure above.



(*1) Results based on IFRS were calculated taking into account only major differences in standards with JGAAP.
The results based on IFRS are for reference only and have not been audited. The figures are subject to change depending on the results of the accounting audit.

Public & Social Infrastructure	Expect an increase due mainly to sales growth and a reduction in the amount of loss from unprofitable projects.
Financial	Expect a decrease due mainly to a decline in sales due to off-demand period impact for large-scale systems.
Enterprise & Solutions	Expect an increase due mainly to sales growth.
North America	Expect an increase due to a decrease in the loss on the restructuring of subsidiaries and affiliates in line with the acquisition of the former Dell Services.
EMEA & LATAM	Expect an increase due mainly to sales growth.

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This slide shows our forecast for operating income.

The Public & Social Infrastructure Segment expects an increase due mainly to sales growth and a reduction in the amount of loss from unprofitable projects.

The Financial Segment expects a slight decrease due to a decline in sales, with which we find no problem.

The Enterprise & Solutions Segment expects an increase due to sales growth.

As there is no major exchange rate impact on the operating income of North America and EMEA & LATAM Segments, the operating income of these segments will reflect their potential. The North America Segment expects an increase due to a decrease in costs mainly for PMI for the former Dell Services.

The forecast value of the last item, Others, reflects an increase in costs by about 3.0 billion yen included in “investments in new fields” of about 10.0 billion yen, from the previous fiscal year.

I will skip the next few slides showing data by segment.

Public & Social Infrastructure (from FYE3/2018 to FYE3/2019)

(Billions of Yen,%)

	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Estimates)(*1) IFRS	FY ending 2019/3 (Forecasts) IFRS	YoY (Amount) IFRS	YoY (Rate) IFRS
New Orders Received	445.9	445.9	342.0	-104.0	-23.3%
Net Sales	443.6	444.9	463.0	+18.1	+4.1%
Operating Income	38.7	38.3	47.0	+8.7	+22.6%

(*1) Results based on IFRS were calculated taking into account only major differences in standards with JGAAP.
The results based on IFRS are for reference only and have not been audited. The figures are subject to change depending on the results of the accounting audit.

New orders received	Expect a decrease due to less orders compared to the previous fiscal year such as for large-scale projects from government ministries and the telecommunications industry.
Net sales	Expect an increase due mainly to an expansion of the scale of services provided to government ministries and the utilities industry.
Operating income	Expect an increase due mainly to sales growth and a reduction in the amount of loss from unprofitable projects.

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

Financial (from FYE3/2017 to FYE3/2018)

(Billions of Yen,%)

	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Estimates)(*1) IFRS	FY ending 2019/3 (Forecasts) IFRS	YoY (Amount) IFRS	YoY (Rate) IFRS
New Orders Received	408.4	408.4	409.0	+0.5	+0.1%
Net Sales	559.5	559.9	549.0	-10.9	-1.9%
Operating Income	53.0	51.6	50.0	-1.6	-3.2%

(*1) Results based on IFRS were calculated taking into account only major differences in standards with JGAAP.
The results based on IFRS are for reference only and have not been audited. The figures are subject to change depending on the results of the accounting audit.

New orders received	Expect orders to be on a par with the previous fiscal year. Although we anticipate a decrease in projects from cooperative financial institutions, we expect an increase in projects from banks.
Net sales	Expect a temporary decrease due to off-demand period impact for large-scale systems for banks and cooperative financial institutions.
Operating income	Expect a decrease due mainly to a decline in sales due to off-demand period impact for large-scale systems.

(Description abbreviated)

Enterprise & Solutions (from FYE3/2018 to FYE3/2019)

(Billions of Yen,%)

	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Estimates)(*1) IFRS	FY ending 2019/3 (Forecasts) IFRS	YoY (Amount) IFRS	YoY (Rate) IFRS	
New Orders Received	296.4	296.4	298.0	+1.5	+0.5%	➡
Net Sales	477.2	477.8	493.0	+15.2	+3.2%	↗
Operating Income	40.1	39.7	44.0	+4.3	+10.8%	↗

(*1) Results based on IFRS were calculated taking into account only major differences in standards with JGAAP.
The results based on IFRS are for reference only and have not been audited. The figures are subject to change depending on the results of the accounting audit.

New orders received	Expect orders to be on a par with the previous fiscal year due to ongoing brisk demand in the digital-related businesses and businesses for the manufacturing industry.
Net sales	Expect an increase due to an expansion in scale, mainly in the digital-related businesses and businesses for the manufacturing industry.
Operating income	Expect an increase due mainly to sales growth.

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

North America (from FYE3/2018 to FYE3/2019)

(Billions of Yen,%)

	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Estimates)(*1) IFRS	FY ending 2019/3 (Forecasts) IFRS	YoY (Amount) IFRS	YoY (Rate) IFRS
New Orders Received	413.3	386.6	440.0	+53.4	+13.8%
Net Sales	472.0	427.9	424.0	-3.9	-0.9%
EBITA	29.9 (*2) (6.4%*4)	6.9 (*3) (1.6%*4)	13.0 (*3) (3.1%*4)	+6.1	+88.1%
Operating Income	0.1	-4.1	3.0	+7.1	–

(*1) Results based on IFRS were calculated taking into account only major differences in standards with JGAAP.
The results based on IFRS are for reference only and have not been audited. The figures are subject to change depending on the results of the accounting audit.
(*2) EBITA(JGAAP) = Operating income (JGAAP) + Amortization of goodwill and intangible assets subject to purchase price allocation (PPA) arising from acquisition and others.
(*3) EBITA(IFRS) = Operating income (IFRS) + intangible assets subject to purchase price allocation (PPA) arising from acquisition and others.
(*4) EBITA margin (EBITA to net sales ratio)

New orders received	Although there is likely to be a negative impact on orders due to yen appreciation in foreign exchange, we expect an increase due to an expansion in scale, mainly in the healthcare and public sectors.
Net sales	Expect sales to be on a par with the previous fiscal year due to the negative impact from yen appreciation in foreign exchange, despite an increase in sales from business growth mainly in the healthcare business.
EBITA	Expect an increase due to a decrease in the loss on the restructuring of subsidiaries and affiliates in line with the acquisition of the former Dell Services.
Operating Income	Expect an increase due to a decrease in the loss on the restructuring of subsidiaries and affiliates in line with the acquisition of the former Dell Services.

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

EMEA & LATAM (from FYE3/2018 to FYE3/2019)

(Billions of Yen,%)

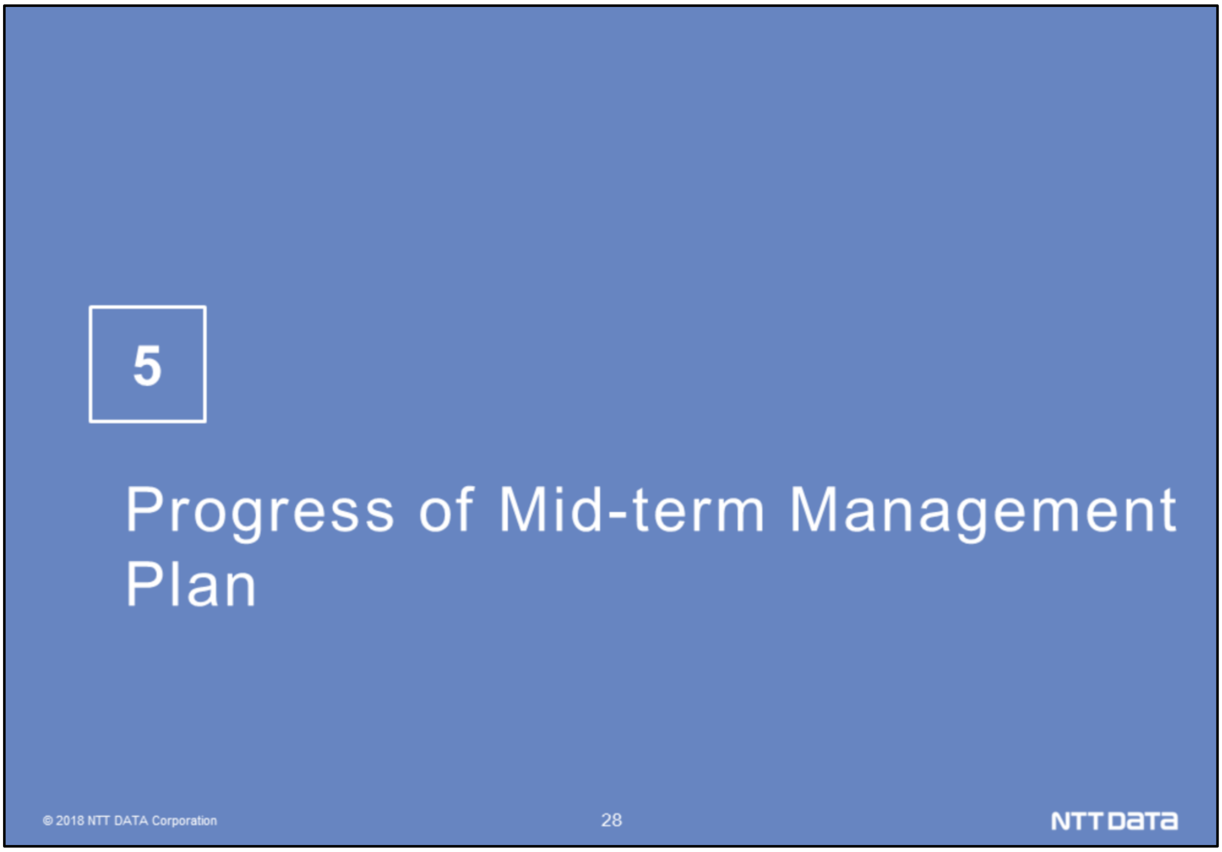
	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Estimates)(*1) IFRS	FY ending 2019/3 (Forecasts) IFRS	YoY (Amount) IFRS	YoY (Rate) IFRS
New Orders Received	430.2	385.9	447.0	+61.1	+15.8%
Net Sales	423.2	387.5	423.0	+35.5	+9.2%
EBITA	12.9 (*2) (3.1%*4)	10.7 (*3) (2.8%*4)	18.0 (*3) (4.3%*4)	+7.3	+68.6%
Operating Income	-2.5	3.6	10.0	+6.4	+179.2%

(*1) Results based on IFRS were calculated taking into account only major differences in standards with JGAAP.
The results based on IFRS are for reference only and have not been audited. The figures are subject to change depending on the results of the accounting audit.
(*2) EBITA(JGAAP) = Operating income (JGAAP) + Amortization of goodwill and intangible assets subject to purchase price allocation (PPA) arising from acquisition and others.
(*3) EBITA(IFRS) = Operating income (IFRS) + intangible assets subject to purchase price allocation (PPA) arising from acquisition and others.
(*4) EBITA margin (EBITA to net sales ratio)

New orders received	Expect an increase due to a positive impact from yen appreciation in foreign exchange and a rise in orders acquired in regions including Spain, Germany and Latin America.
Net sales	Expect an increase as we estimate performance will likely be buoyed by the positive impact of yen appreciation in foreign exchange and an expansion in the scale of business operations mainly in Spain, Germany and Latin America.
EBITA	Expect an increase due mainly to sales growth.
Operating Income	Expect an increase due mainly to sales growth.

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)



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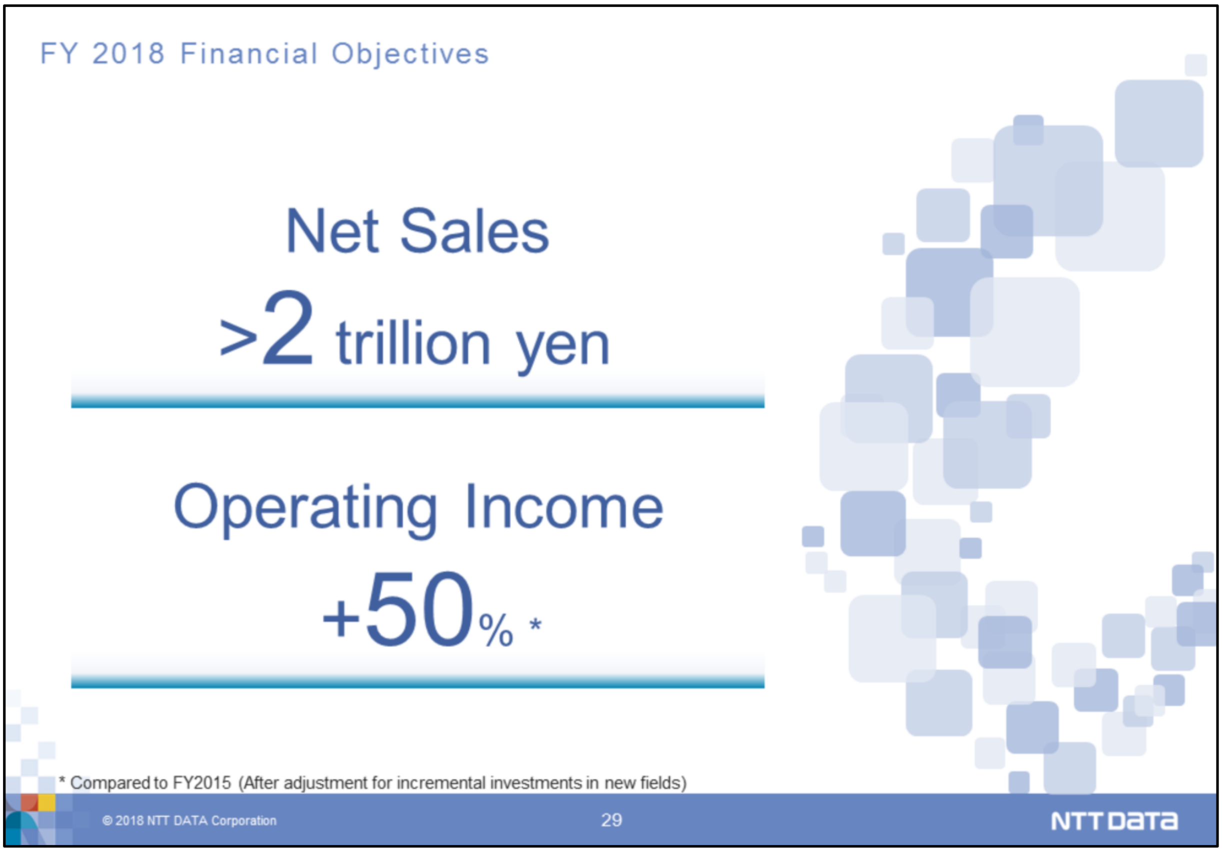
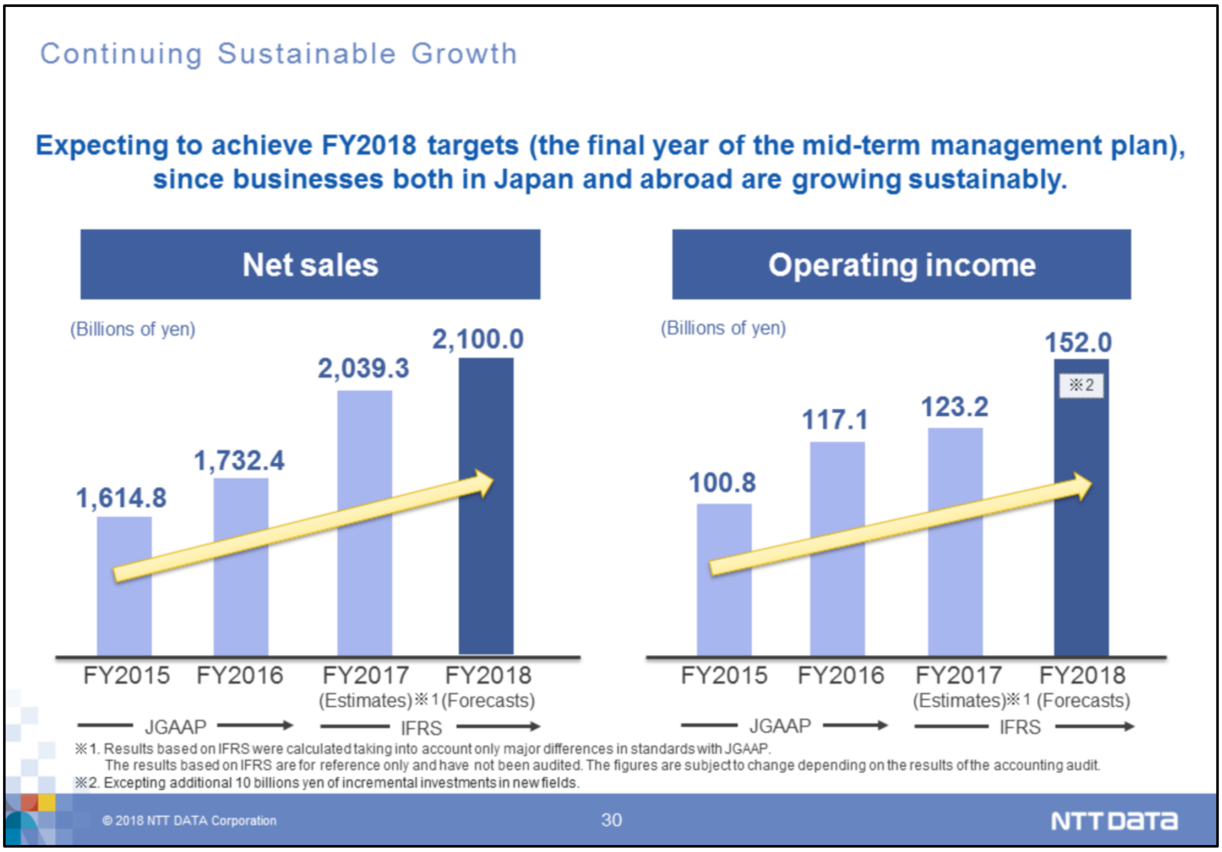


First of all, I am going to talk about the whole picture of the mid-term management plan.

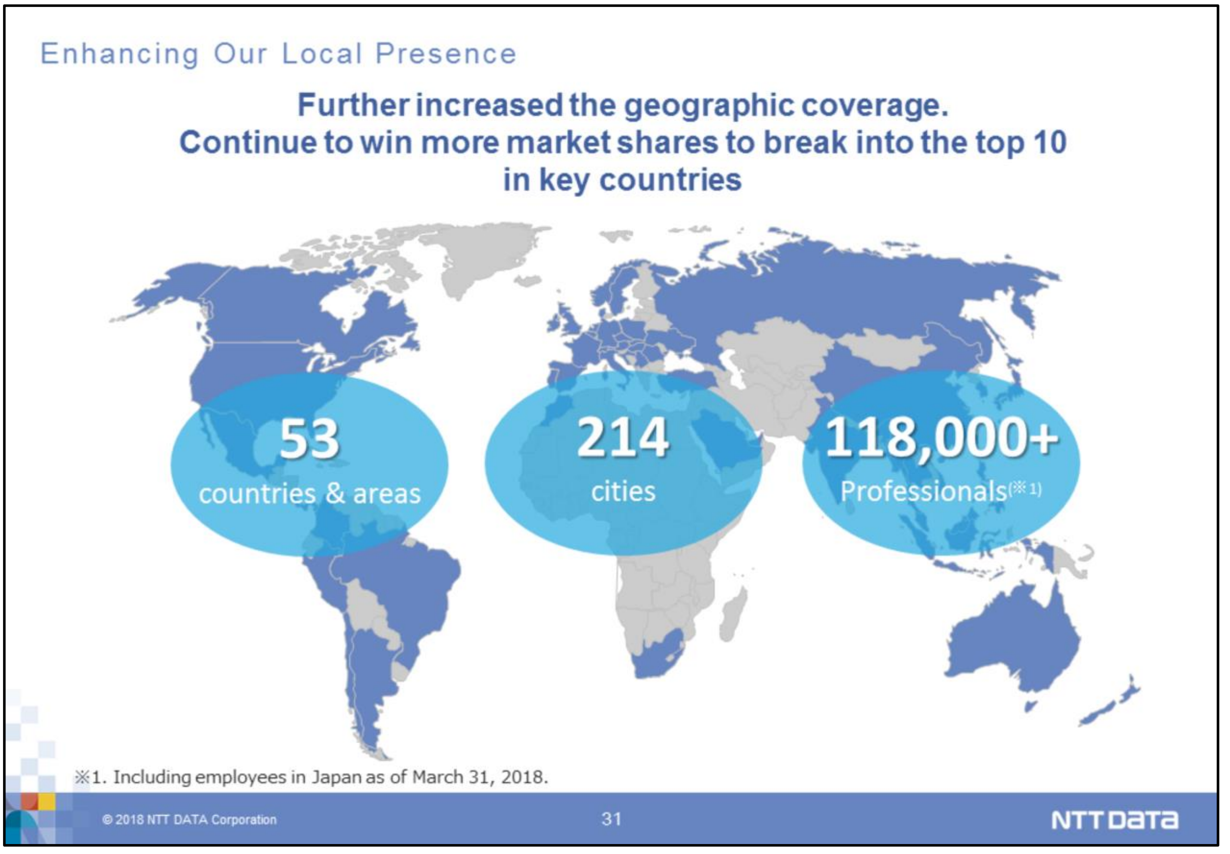
The fiscal year ending March 31, 2019, is the final fiscal year of the mid-term management plan. One of the objectives of the plan is consolidated net sales over 2.0 trillion yen. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, consolidated net sales over 2.0 trillion yen on an actual business activity basis without the impact of special factors including the unification of accounting periods, which means that we successfully achieved one of the objectives of the mid-term management plan a year ahead of schedule.

Another objective is a 50% or higher increase in adjusted operating income (compared to FY2015). I am going to provide you with a supplementary explanation about the adjustment. As I mentioned before, operating income is expected to be 152.0 billion yen on an actual business activity basis in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019. This value represents a 50% increase without investments in new fields of about 10.0 billion yen. That is to say, operating income of 152.0 billion yen excluding investments in new fields is 50% more than the operating income of 100.8 billion yen in FY2015.

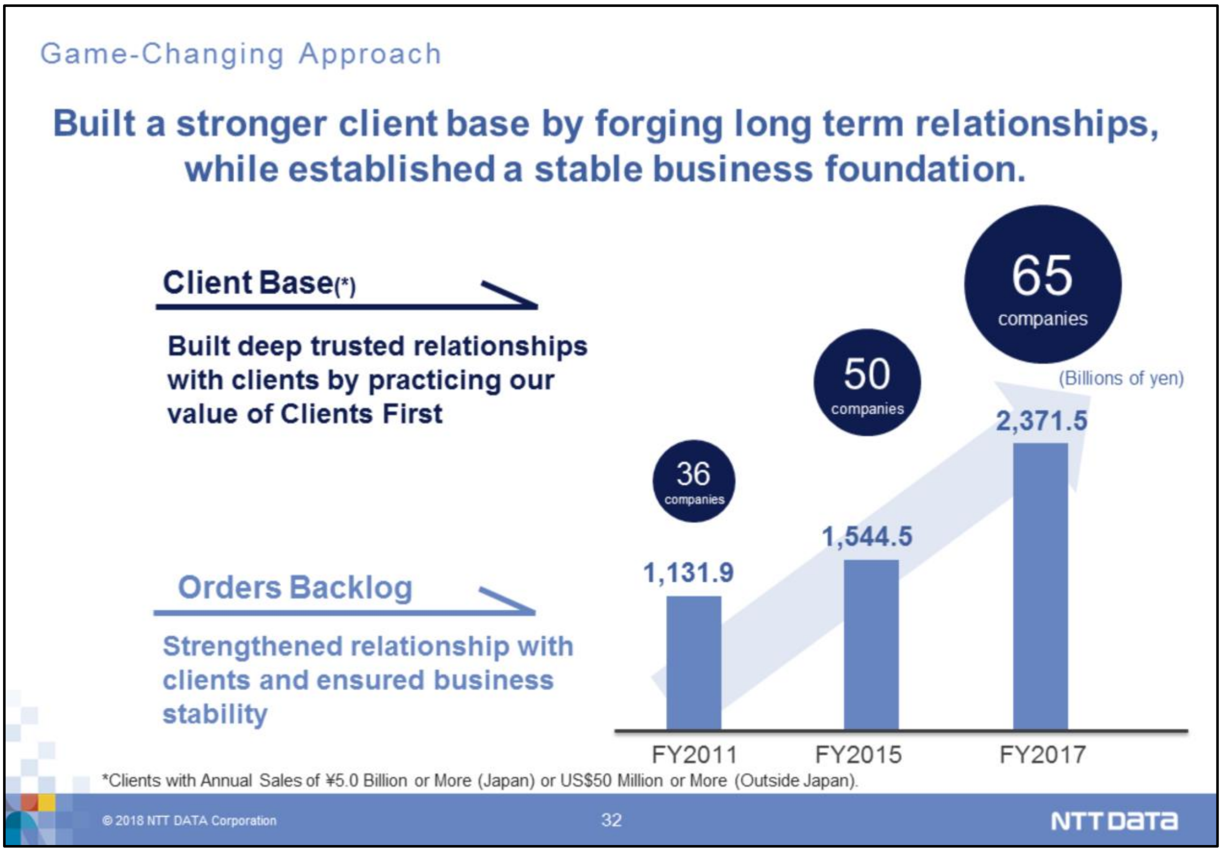
These two are the objectives of the mid-term management plan. Previously, I said that we would aim to achieve the objectives of Global 2nd Stage by the final year of the mid-term management plan, two years earlier than originally planned. On the same occasion, I also said that we would make overseas sales account for about 50% of the total sales. I mentioned the percentage not because it was an objective but because we expected to achieve the goals of net sales over 2.0 trillion yen and a 50% or higher increase in adjusted operating income (compared to FY2015) by raising overseas sales to the level. As the ratio of overseas sales exceeded 40% in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, we think that we have progressed steadily.



This slide shows changes in net sales and operating income since FY2015. Both net sales and operating income have increased steadily.

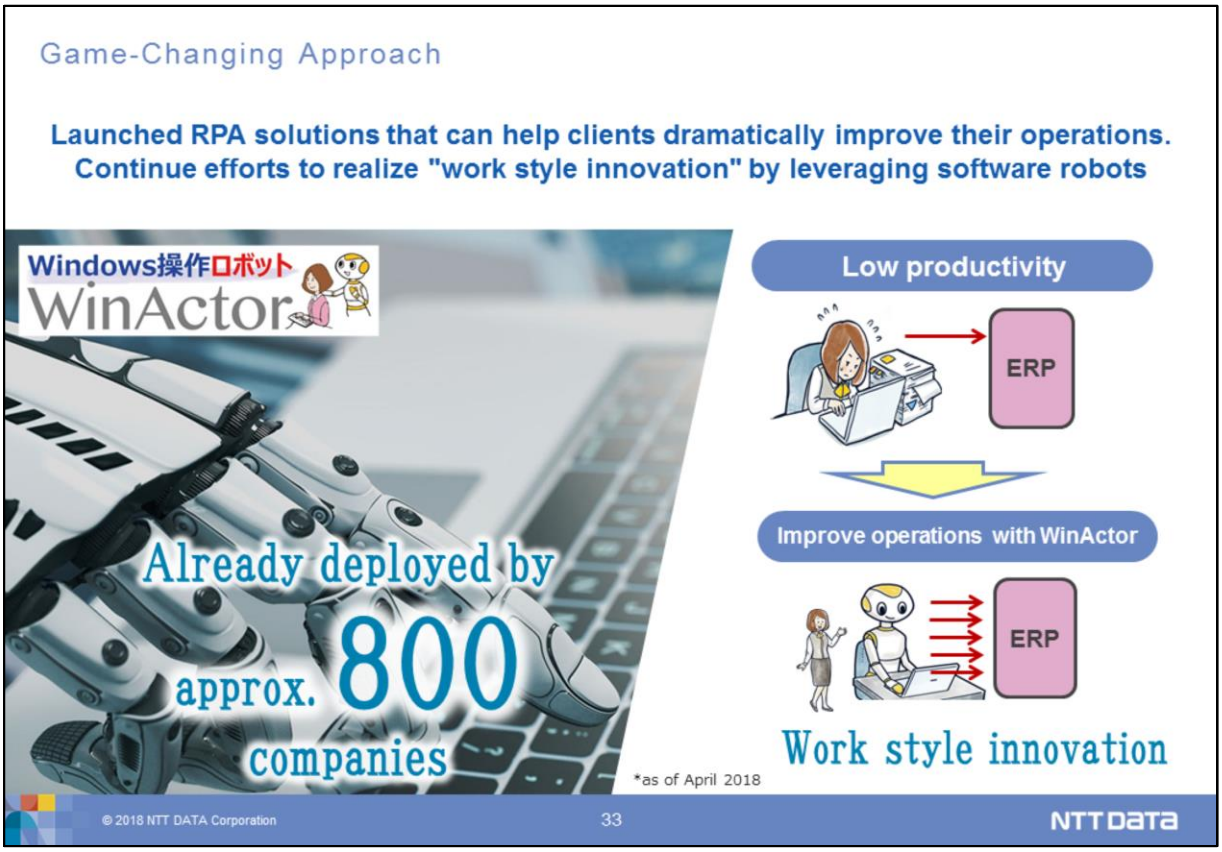


Our global coverage has expanded to include 53 countries/regions and 214 cities. The number of employees has increased to more than 118,000 as of March 31, 2018. We have about 35,000 employees in Japan and more than eighty and some thousand employees outside Japan.



As one of the elements of our "Game-Changing Approach", we have valued forging long-term relationships with our clients. This slide shows changes in the number of clients with annual sales of 5.0 billion yen or more in Japan or 50 million US dollar or more outside Japan at client base.

The group does not always consist of the same clients with some clients joining and leaving every year. When comparing FY2011, FY2015, and FY2017, however, we can see that the number of clients are growing. The orders backlog has also increased, which means that we have forged relationships with more and more clients steadily.

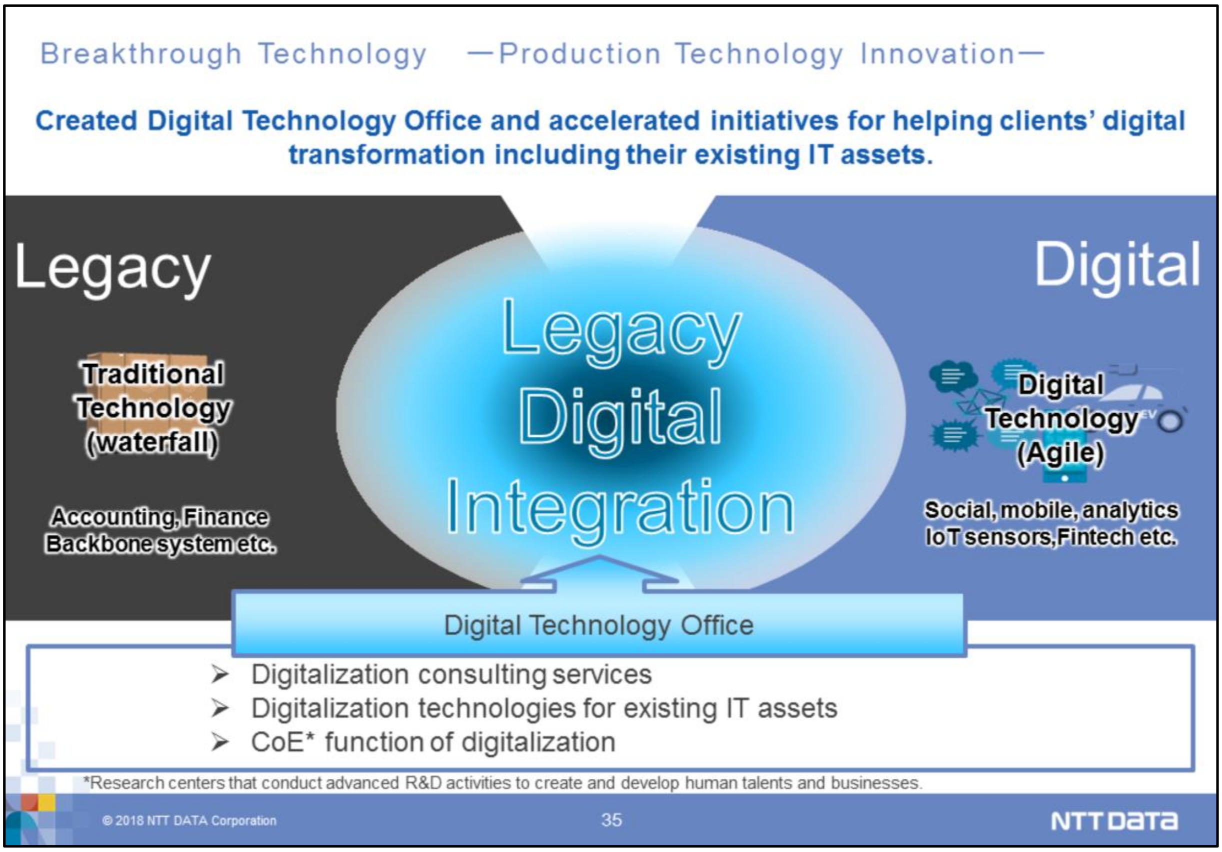


There are many topics I would like to talk about, but I will pick up some remarkable cases in FY2017.

One is the case of the Robotic Process Automation (RPA) solution. This RPA solution known as WinActor, which was developed by the NTT Group, has been sold steadily and deployed by about 800 companies as of April 2018.

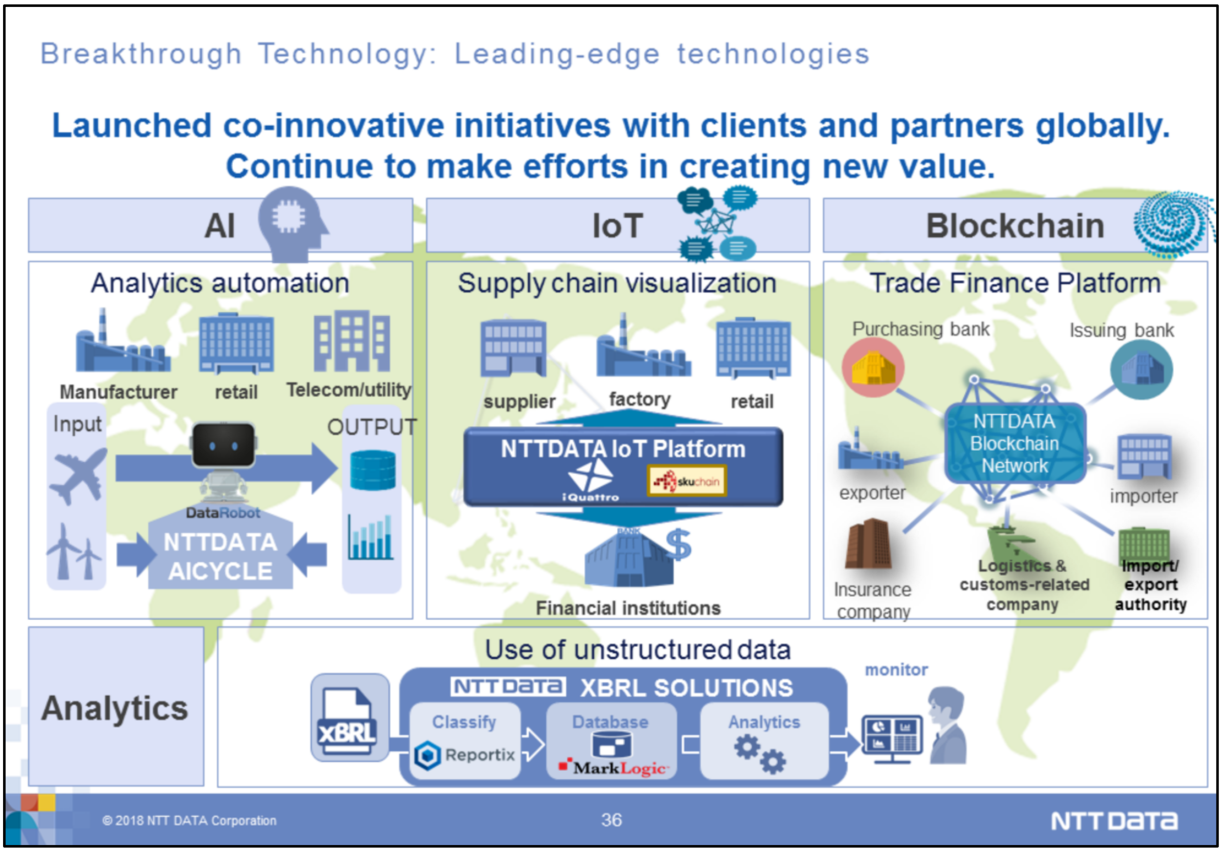
While there is a foreign competitor, Blue Prism, WinActor has added various functions and is expected to support a huge RPA trend in FY2018.

The other is the case of an organization in Georgia, U.S.A, known as Georgia Technology Authority (GTA). Over long years of relationship, we have provided services to the organization as a secondary contractor, not a primary contractor and gained trust from the client by jointly establishing an innovative fund and making various proposals. As a result, we successfully won a multi-year ITO service agreement as a prime contractor at the beginning of 2018.



In the technology innovation field, various initiatives for digital transformation have been implemented all over the world. Although they are slightly different among regions including Japan, North America, Europe, and Latin America, the existing system itself serves as an important enterprise system that helps manufacturing, financial, distribution or retail companies earn revenue.

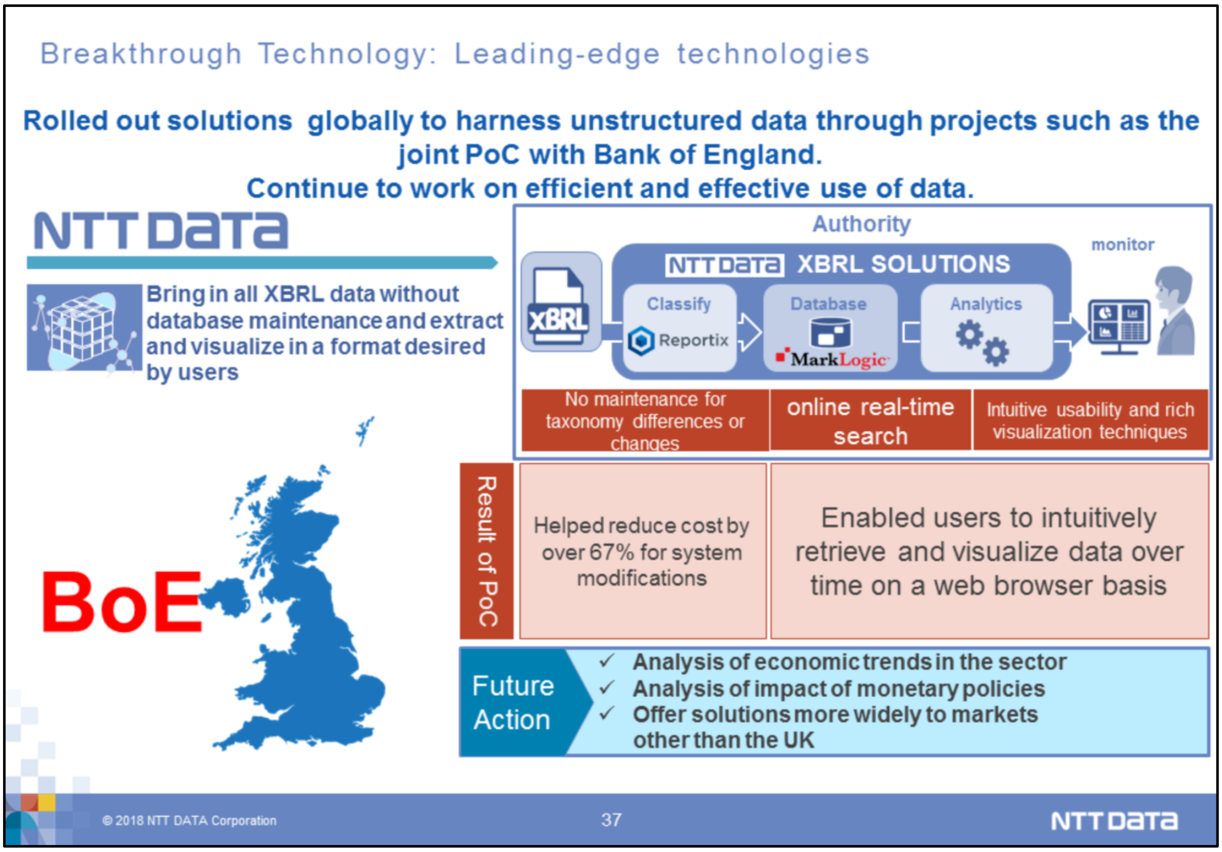
A legacy system has something that is similar to an element of a legend system, and the term "legacy" is not always used in a bad way. A big challenge for us is to transform existing legacy systems including mainframe and open systems to new digital systems. To meet the many requests for transformation from clients, we created the Digital Technology Office and other departments. We think that this will be a critical factor both this year and the next year.



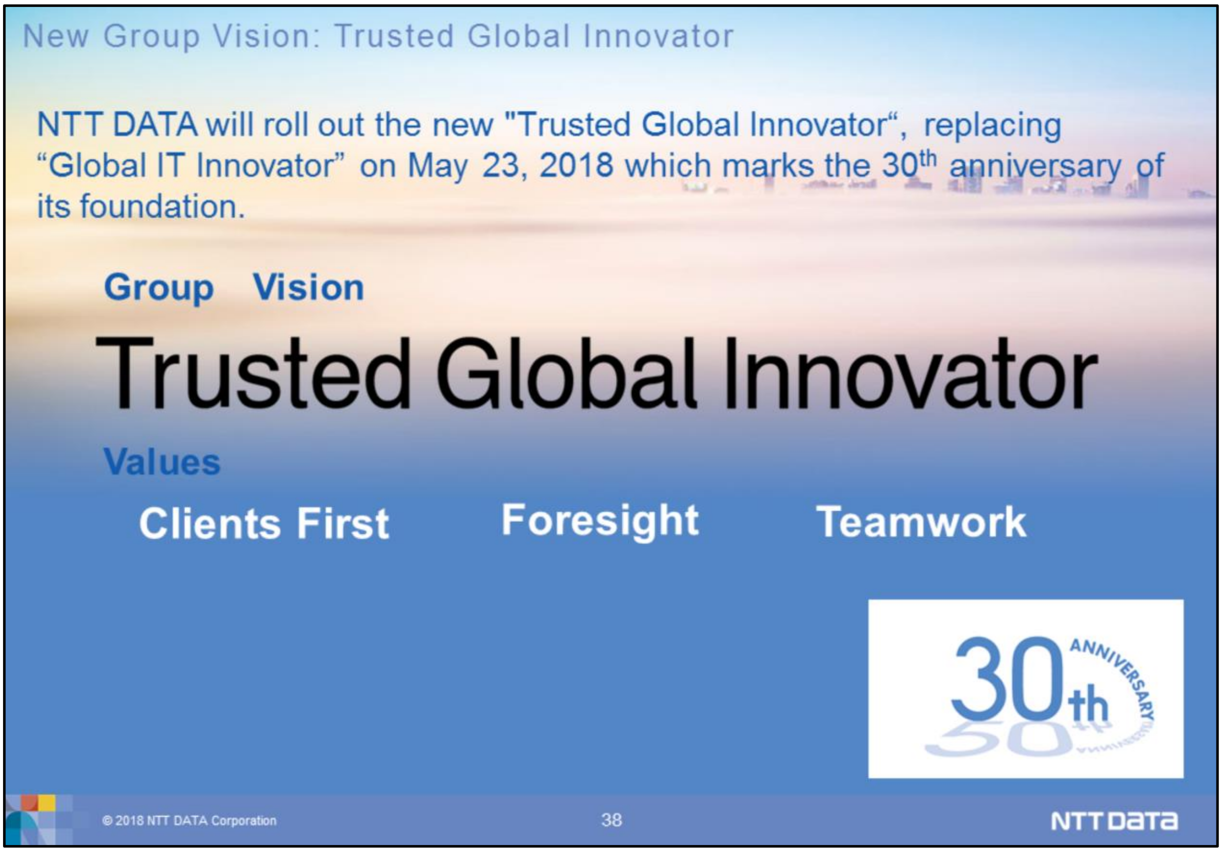
This slide shows some examples of how leading-edge technologies are utilized.

I will not provide a detailed explanation for each, but we serve clients in each field such as AI, IoT, and Blockchain, on our platform or through an alliance with start-ups.

There is “Analytics” at the bottom of the slide. Currently, people say that data poses important issues and new regulations for the protection of personal information including “EU’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)” have been established. Meanwhile, most of the data that is growing enormously is unstructured data. The volume of the regular data we can handle with the relational database has not grown rapidly. To handle such unstructured data, we have been thinking of a solution using Database Management System (DBMS) by a U.S. company, MarkLogic, for more than ten years. In Japan, North America, and Europe, all companies use XBRL and XML languages for the submission of financial statements to regulatory authorities. Each authority collects XBRL data and takes a lot of care and operations to analyze information. Additionally, XBRL data has a kind of dictionary known as “taxonomy,” and if it is updated frequently, considerable system maintenance is required accordingly, which poses a significant issue. There is also the problem that people cannot handle non-numeric data in XBRL format well while such data can be managed as a function.



As MarkLogic could handle it well, we worked with the Bank of England (BoE) through Proof of Concept (PoC) by developing a solution using their technology and achieved good results. We believe that we will be able to continue with this initiative.



Last but not least, this year marks the 30th anniversary of NTT DATA.

Our business started 50 years ago in 1967 when DATA Communications Bureau was established within Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation. NTT DATA, which was the first NTT group company to be spun off into a separate company from Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, was established 30 years ago on May 23, 1988. Therefore, we hold various events every year on May 23 to celebrate this anniversary.

We have performed business activities under the Group Vision "Global IT Innovator." We first created this vision in 2005. In 2013 when we celebrated our 25th anniversary, we examined changing it but kept it unchanged, deciding that we wanted to continue to operate under the same vision. However, in that year, we added three values to express the vision specifically: "Clients First," "Foresight," and "Team work."

In this year that marks our 30th anniversary, we will change the Group Vision from "Global IT Innovator" to "Trusted Global Innovator" on May 23.

The reason why "IT" is removed from the Group Vision is not that IT is useless, but that there is no need to say "IT" anymore. All human activities are related to IT in political, corporate, sports, art, cultural and religious fields. We intentionally removed "IT" from the vision because there is no need to say "IT" anymore. We put the highest priority on building relationships with clients supported by their trust to achieve the goals of the Global 3rd Stage by around 2025 and advance to the next stage. This is the conclusion drawn from a series of discussions with CEOs and other top executives of overseas affiliated companies. "Trusted" is also a very important keyword for overseas companies. We will endeavor to do our best for years to come with the keyword "trusted" in mind.

I have come to the end of my presentation. Thank you for listening.

6

Appendices -Business topics-

(Description abbreviated)

Principal Measures Taken in Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2018(1/6)

Public & Social Infrastructure

1

Implementation of initiatives for business expansion of RPA tool "WinActor"

To strongly support the automation and optimization of the clients' business and contribute to their workstyle reform, we introduced "WinActor," (Note 1) a made-in-Japan Robotic Process Automation (RPA) solution which automates the operation of various Windows applications, to over 800 companies. We also responded to diverse market needs in a timely manner by improving operability and security. Moreover, we released "WinDirector" which enables uniform management and control of "WinActor" on the server, as well as "Office Robot," the English version of WinActor, on to the global market.

2

Expansion of functions in renewed projects for central government ministries

We expanded functions at the time of renewal of existing projects for central government ministries, in order to offer more convenient services to the users.

- In October 2017, we developed "the sixth NACCS and the fourth CIS" as a large-scale system renewal and started its service smoothly. For "the sixth NACCS" we improved its stability and reliability further, responded to the system reform, and expanded functions and convenience for use as a public-private comprehensive logistic information platform. For "the fourth CIS" we expanded functions aimed at smoother trade and stronger border enforcement and integrated the system infrastructure for optimization.
- Regarding the Electronic National Tax Filing and Payment System, we implemented steady measures for the tax reform in four phases in June and September 2017 and January and March 2018. We also improved and added various functions to enhance convenience and usability for tax payers and tax officials.

(Note 1) WinActor :
RPA solution that was developed by the NTT Advanced Technology Corporation with the technology of NTT Access Network Service Systems Laboratories as the core and provided by NTT DATA as the distributor.

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(Description abbreviated)

Principal Measures Taken in Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2018(2/6)

Financial

1

Implementation of demonstration experiment using blockchain technology

We conducted demonstration experiments with various stakeholders to develop blockchain-related business.

- In August 2017, we established "the consortium to develop trade data sharing platform using blockchain technology" (Note 2), with our company as the secretariat, to consider measures for issues that cross over companies and business categories. We worked with fourteen companies representing industries such as banking, insurance, integrated logistics and trade.
- In November 2017, NTT DATA and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (current MUFG Bank, Ltd.) agreed on and started the connection demonstration experiment to realize cross-border electronic exchange of trade documents between Japan and Singapore, in cooperation with NTP Project Office, which promotes the National Trade Platform (Note 3), a Singaporean trade platform.
- From February 2018, we started offering a blockchain-related demonstration experiment environment for the insurance industry, free of charge, to support the use of blockchain in insurance companies.

2

Implementation of fintech-related initiatives

Considering fintech as a business opportunity, we contributed to the improvement of convenience of IT-based financial services by providing applications and platforms.

- We developed OpenCanvas, a highly reliable, secure cloud infrastructure with various API (Note 4) and API management functions required for cooperation between financial institutions and fintech companies. We released the cloud infrastructure in September 2017 and various API and API management functions in March 2018. We also held three OpenCanvas forums to offer business matching opportunities for the creation and promotion of open innovation. The forums attracted over 80 financial institutions and 25 fintech companies.
- In August 2017, we released My Pallete, the next-generation banking application for banks and other financial institutions, which was introduced in ten institutions. In October 2017, we released Appli Banking, a smartphone application with banking functions for shinkin banks, which was introduced in nine shinkin banks. These services enabled the clients to check their real-time account balance and transactions without subscribing to an online banking service. *Result of introduction as of March 31, 2018.

(Note 2) Consortium to develop trade data sharing platform using blockchain technology:
The first trade-related consortium using blockchain technology in Japan. The following companies have participated in this consortium: Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd. ("K" LINE), Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. (MOL), Sumitomo Corporation, Sojitz Corporation, Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance Inc., Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Toyota Tsusho Corporation, Nippon Express Co., Ltd., NYK Line, Marubeni Corporation, Mizuho Financial Group, Inc./ Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., (current MUFG Bank, Ltd.) and NTT DATA (headquarters).

(Note 3) National Trade Platform:
This is a one-stop trade information ecosystem that enables companies and the Singapore government to share and reuse digital data of trade transactions between them. Digitalization of paper documents and trade/supply chain data will improve productivity and minimize risks of frauds inherent in operations assuming paper exchange.

(Note 4) API(Application Programming Interface):
A protocol defining procedures and data formats for calling and using data and functions managed on a system from external systems.

  NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

Principal Measures Taken in Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2018(3/6)

Enterprise & Solutions

1

Establishment of long-term partnership with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Group

In October 2017, NTT DATA partnered with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. and established NTT DATA MHI Systems Corporation. By using the technology and organizational capacity of our group nurtured through rich experience in the network service and system integration business, we will improve Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Group's IT services (including IT infrastructure development, operation and maintenance, and development of operational applications) and strengthen its global response capacity in a faster and more efficient manner. From 2016 to 2017, NTT DATA and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Aero Engines, Ltd. conducted demonstration experiments for the early detection of nonconforming products in the aero engine blade production process and the improvement of the process, using the analysis operation automation framework "AICYCLE" (Note 5) which automates analysis operations in companies using AI.

2

Offer of various payment-related services

We offered various payment-related services based on our achievements, diversity, safety and security and know-how accumulated through CAFIS (Note 6).

- In September 2017, we started multiple demonstration experiments for smartphone payment services connecting a smartphone application and bank accounts, aiming at the commercialization during FY2018. These experiments were conducted to verify the possibility of easy smartphone payment using bank accounts, even for people without a credit card, and its safe use through biometric certification.
- In September 2017, we started the CAFIS Attendant service for retailers to support their marketing and sales promotion activities targeted at foreign tourists.

(Note 5) AICYCLE:
A technology to maintain the prediction accuracy (quality of a prediction model) by automatically evaluating and updating the "prediction model," which is a judgment logic used by AI for prediction, using various business-related data, results of AI prediction and actual results (whether predictions and actual results matched or not).

(Note 6) CAFIS:
Largest comprehensive payment platform in Japan supporting various payment methods provided by NTT DATA.

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

Principal Measures Taken in Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2018(4/6)

North America

1

Awarded contract with Georgia Technology Authority, U.S.

NTT DATA Services, a division of NTT DATA Corporation, extended and expanded our multi-year agreement with Georgia Technology Authority (GTA), U.S. in January 2018. We will continue to provide End User Computing (EUC) (Note 7) services and expand our services to include Virtual Desktop(Note 8) Infrastructure (VDI). Our superior performance and consistent delivery of EUC services throughout the State of Georgia was instrumental in extending the contract and adding incremental business. We are introducing an innovative approach to delivering solutions that will help GTA solve a number of challenges and improve the end-user experience.

2

Patent-Pending Automation Technology Won Business Transformation-Related Award

One of the patent-pending automation technologies developed by NTT DATA Services was awarded the "Best Achievement in Operational Excellence to Deliver Business Transformation" at "BTOES18" (Note 9). The award-winning technology, "NTT DATA Robotic Context Processor," is a cognitive automation engine that uses built-in Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Natural Language Processing (NLP) technology and self-learning capabilities to comprehend complex legal documentation, such as contracts between hospitals and insurers, and execute appropriate actions based on the directives. The success of developing this technology, which brings business innovation to customers, was recognized as a remarkable achievement of NTT DATA Services.

(Note 7) End-user computing (EUC)
Development, construction and operation/management of systems and software by company employees (end-users) and departments engaged in on-site information system operation.
(Note 8) Virtual desktop:
Central management system that integrates OS, applications and data of separate devices (computer, etc.) on a single server.
(Note 9) BTOES18 (The Business Transformation & Operational Excellence World Summit & Industry Awards 2018)
Awards established to honor achievements of excellent global organizations through their Operational Excellence initiatives. Operational Excellence allows companies to establish competitive superiority by improving the operational process and increasing on-site executive capacity to create new values.

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

Principal Measures Taken in Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2018(5/6)

EMEA & LATAM

1

Expansion and strengthening of SAP business through acquisition of Swedish company Einsvereinte AB

In March 2018, itelligence AG, our German subsidiary, reached a final agreement with the Swedish company Einsvereinte AB (hereinafter, EINS Consulting) to acquire all of its outstanding shares and to execute capital alliance. EINS Consulting is a SAP business operator in Sweden and is particularly strong in the system development and consulting related to analytics and CRM. In addition, intelligence AG acquired the Goldfish ICT Group in the Netherlands in May 2017, P.T. Abyor in Indonesia in June 2017, and vCentric in India in September 2017. The company thus implemented initiatives for further growth, such as business expansion in markets with high potential demand for SAP and the cross-selling using our group's client base and solutions.

2

Establishment of innovation hubs in EMEA and Latin America

We opened collaborative hubs to demonstrate the applicability of innovation-related best practices and R&D achievements in our group companies, and to try out new technologies from an innovative approach together with the clients and business partners and in close cooperation with research centers in Japan and Silicon Valley, U.S. and R&D teams in other regions.

- NTT DATA and its subsidiary NTT DATA EMEA LTD. opened the innovation lab "Ensō" (Germany) in October 2017.
- Our Spanish subsidiary everis Group opened the Industrialization and Digitalization Competency Center (Chile) in November 2017. It also opened the global digital design studio "CHAZZ" (Spain) in January 2018 and "LivingLab" (Spain) in February 2018.

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

Principal Measures Taken in Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2018(6/6)

Technology and Innovation General Headquarters

1

Acceleration of digital transformation initiatives

To optimize and downsize existing IT assets, which is an issue in realizing digital transformation of companies, we implemented three initiatives: 1) "digital consulting" to develop digitalization strategies and assess the use of existing IT, 2) "Lift & Shift" to reduce cost by migrating core systems to cloud, and 3) "data democratization" to enable diverse users to safely use all kinds of data. To improve the technological capability of digital and legacy digital integration including the above, we started to offer infrastructure for digitalization of existing IT assets in companies in October 2017, in cooperation with Red Hat, Inc. and EMC Japan Corporation. We also concluded a business partnership agreement with Pivotal Japan K.K. in November 2017.

2

Publication of NTT DATA Technology Foresight (Note 10) 2018

We created and published the NTT DATA Technology Foresight 2018 in cooperation with our overseas group company CTOs, with a focus on potential technological breakthrough such as AI and the direction of social development brought forth by such technology. The initiative, which has been conducted seven times so far, is attracting more and more recognition. 333 seminars and individual meetings were held in Japan and overseas in 2017 to encourage innovative creation of the clients. In addition, as an example of "Pervasive Artificial Intelligence" which is one of the "technological trends" of 2017, NTT DATA and NTT FACILITIES, INC. developed a new technology of active vibration control (Note 11) in August 2017, the industry's first technology that uses AI to mitigate seismic motion in super high-rise buildings. This technology allows the AI that learned optimal quake mitigation to control the damper (equipment that mitigates a building's quake by absorbing seismic energy) according to the scale of the earthquake, and it can reduce the shaking of a super high-rise building caused by long-period seismic motion by more than 50% compared to the conventional technology.

(Note 10) NTT DATA Technology Foresight:
The near-future vision of the information society (information society trend) and IT-related technology trends. It is derived through comprehensive surveys of the trend relating to IT that are implemented from the perspectives of politics, economy, society and technology, as well as through hearings and discussions with domestic and foreign intellectuals. Trend information has been released since 2012, and is updated annually.

(Note 11) Technology of active vibration control:
Method to mitigate quakes by giving the building the necessary mitigation power using external energy. The mitigation power is calculated based on data measured by a sensor, and the damper is actively moved to mitigate a building's quake.

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(Description abbreviated)

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Appendices -Explanatory details of financial results and forecasts-

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

Overview of Consolidated Earnings and New Orders Received

(Billions of Yen,%)

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	YoY (%) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Estimates)(*1) IFRS	FY ending 2019/3 (Forecasts) IFRS
New Orders Received	1,781.5	2,021.1	+13.5	1,950.0	1,960.0
Orders on Hand	2,411.3	2,371.5	-1.7	2,369.6	2,383.0
Net Sales	1,732.4	2,117.1	+22.2	2,039.3	2,100.0
Cost of Sales	1,293.6	1,592.7	+23.1	1,535.6	1,570.0
Gross Profit	438.8	524.4	+19.5	503.7	530.0
SG&A Expenses	321.7	400.8	+24.6	380.5	388.0
Selling Expenses	148.9	175.2	+17.7	-	-
R&D Expenses	12.3	14.5	+17.9	-	-
Other Administrative Expenses	160.4	211.0	+31.5	-	-
Operating Income	117.1	123.5	+5.5	123.2	142.0
Operating Income Margin(%)	6.8	5.8	-1.0P	6.0%	6.8%
Ordinary Income	112.9	121.5	+7.6	-	-
Extraordinary Income and Loss	-7.6	-21.4	-180.4	-	-
Financial revenue and expenses/ Equity in net income (losses) of affiliates/ others		-	-	-0.6	-1.0
Income before Income Taxes	105.3	100.0	-5.0	122.6	141.0
Income Taxes and Others(*2)	39.6	41.9	+5.7	41.4	51.0
Net income attributable to owners of parent(*3)	65.6	58.1	-11.4	81.2	90.0
Capital Expenditures	158.1	198.6	+25.6	195.4	176.0
Depreciation and Amortization/Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment and Intangibles	160.0	163.2	+2.0	162.1	167.0

(*1) Results based on IFRS were calculated taking into account only major differences in standards with JGAAP.
The results based on IFRS are for reference only and have not been audited. The figures are subject to change depending on the results of the accounting audit.
(*2) Income Taxes and Others include Income, Residential and Enterprise Taxes, Adjustment to Income Taxes.
(*3) "Income attributable to owners of parent" based on IFRS.

(Description abbreviated)

Consolidated Net Sales by Customer Sector and Service (to Clients Outside the NTT DATA Group)

(Billions of Yen)

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Estimates)(*1) IFRS	FY ending 2019/3 (Forecasts)
Public & Social Infrastructure	376.3	360.5	361.7	382.0
Financial	459.6	496.0	496.4	487.0
Enterprise & Solutions	302.0	339.3	339.9	353.0
North America	241.4	466.3	422.2	419.0
EMEA & LATAM	327.6	419.6	383.9	420.0

(*1) Results based on IFRS were calculated taking into account only major differences in standards with JGAAP.
The results based on IFRS are for reference only and have not been audited. The figures are subject to change depending on the results of the accounting audit.

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

Consolidated New Orders Received and Orders On Hand

(Billions of Yen)

Detail of Consolidated New Orders Received (to Clients Outside the NTT DATA Group)

		FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Estimates)(*1) IFRS	FY ending 2019/3 (Forecasts) IFRS
Public & Social Infrastructure					
(Main item)	Central government and related agencies, Local Government, and Healthcare	159.9	250.2	250.2	177.0
	Telecom and Utility	86.6	111.3	111.3	85.0
Financial					
(Main item)	Banks, Insurance, Security, Credit Corporations and Financial Infrastructure	372.3	299.5	299.5	318.0
	Cooperative financial institutions and Financial Network Services	174.5	92.9	92.9	74.0
Enterprise & Solutions (*2)					
(Main item)	Retail, Logistics, Payment and Other Service	69.9	76.3	76.3	76.0
	Manufacturing	118.8	153.7	153.7	155.0
	Network Services, Data Center Services, Cloud Services and Digital Services	50.9	58.6	58.6	58.0
North America		288.0	413.3	386.6	440.0
EMEA & LATAM		336.5	430.2	385.9	447.0

Detail of Consolidated Orders On Hand

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Estimates)(*1) IFRS	FY ending 2019/3 (Forecasts) IFRS
Orders on Hand	2,411.3	2,371.5	2,369.6	2,383.0
Public & Social Infrastructure	346.1	418.0	416.8	379.0
Financial	791.0	808.6	808.3	773.0
Enterprise & Solutions	84.7	124.4	123.9	136.0
North America	942.0	740.5	740.5	781.0
EMEA & LATAM	242.0	271.0	271.0	305.0

(*1) Results based on IFRS were calculated taking into account only major differences in standards with JGAAP.
The results based on IFRS are for reference only and have not been audited. The figures are subject to change depending on the results of the accounting audit.
(*2) New Orders Received of Enterprise & Solutions does not include orders taken via other segments.

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

Consolidated Net Sales

Detail of Consolidated Net Sales (to Clients Outside the NTT DATA Group)

(Billions of Yen)

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Estimates)(*1) IFRS	FY ending 2019/3 (Forecasts) IFRS
Public & Social Infrastructure				
(Main item) Central government and related agencies, Local Government, and Healthcare	216.5	205.6	206.3	215.0
Telecom and Utility	86.1	78.6	79.0	87.0
Financial				
(Main item) Banks, Insurance, Security, Credit Corporations and Financial Infrastructure	327.8	354.6	354.9	349.0
Cooperative financial institutions and Financial Network Services	117.8	126.8	126.9	121.0
Enterprise & Solutions (*2)				
(Main item) Retail, Logistics, Payment and Other Service	108.7	110.7	110.9	117.0
Manufacturing	114.7	136.9	137.1	149.0
Network Services, Data Center Services, Cloud Services and Digital Services	69.1	82.9	83.1	83.0
North America	241.4	466.3	422.2	419.0
EMEA & LATAM	327.6	419.6	383.9	420.0

Net Sales by Products and Services (to Clients Outside the NTT DATA Group)

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Estimates)(*1) IFRS	FY ending 2019/3 (Forecasts) IFRS
Integrated IT Solution	512.6	673.7	646.0	659.0
System & Software Development	465.7	508.5	502.5	515.0
Consulting & Support	695.3	864.2	823.8	858.0
Others	58.7	70.6	67.0	68.0
Net Sales by Products and Services Total (to Clients Outside the NTT DATA Group)	1,732.4	2,117.1	2,039.3	2,100.0

(*1) Results based on IFRS were calculated taking into account only major differences in standards with JGAAP.
The results based on IFRS are for reference only and have not been audited. The figures are subject to change depending on the results of the accounting audit.
(*2) Net Sales of Enterprise & Solutions does not include orders taken via other segments.

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(Description abbreviated)

Non-Consolidated Earnings and New Orders Received

(Billions of Yen,%)

		FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP
New Orders Received		845.3	835.1
Orders on Hand		1,139.8	1,241.3
Net Sales		860.9	886.1
Cost of Sales		648.9	664.6
Gross Profit		211.9	221.4
SG&A Expenses		125.1	137.0
	Selling Expenses	58.7	64.4
	R&D Expenses	10.0	12.6
	Other Administrative Expenses	56.3	59.5
Operating Income		86.8	84.4
	Operating Income Margin(%)	10.1	9.5
Ordinary Income		94.4	92.2
Extraordinary Income and Loss		10.0	-
Income before Income Taxes		104.5	92.2
Income Taxes and Others(*1)		30.0	25.4
Net Income		74.5	66.8
Capital Expenditures		127.1	155.7
Depreciation and Amortization /Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment and Intangibles		123.1	116.6

(*1) Income Taxes and Others include Income, Residential and Enterprise Taxes, Adjustment to Income Taxes.

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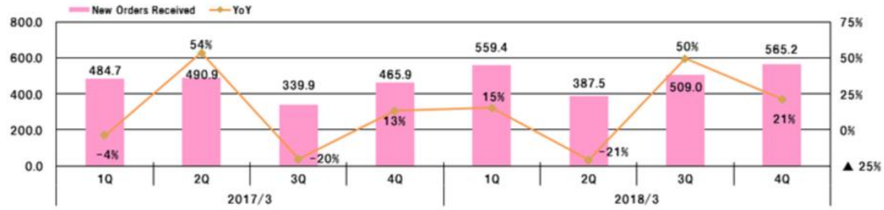
(Description abbreviated)

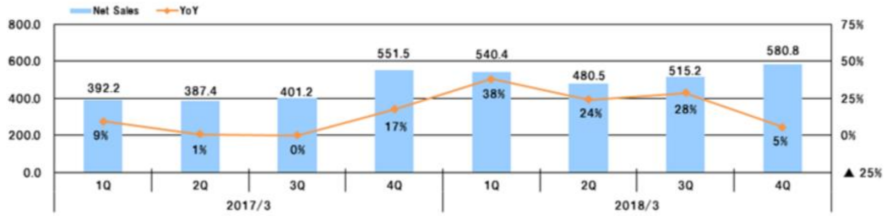
Trends in Quarter (Consolidated)

(Billions of Yen,%)

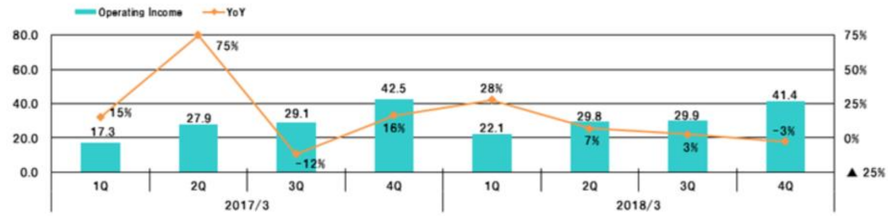
- New Orders Received



- Net Sales



- Operating Income



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(Description abbreviated)

Global (*1)
Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2018

(Billions of Yen,%)

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	YoY (Amount, Rate) JGAAP
New Orders Received	639.2	859.7	+220.5 +34.5%
Net Sales	607.9	934.5	+326.5 +53.7%
EBITA (*2)	28.2 (4.6%*3)	43.4 (4.7%*3)	+15.1 +53.6%
Operating Income w/o goodwill amortization	13.7	23.1	+9.3 +68.1%
Operating Income	-3.2	-3.5	-0.3 -10.0%
Segment Profit (*4)	-26.0	-23.7	+2.3 +8.9%

(*1) A total of North America, EMEA and Latin America, and China and APAC segments.
(*2) EBITA = Operating income + Amortization of goodwill and intangible assets subject to purchase price allocation (PPA) arising from acquisition and others.
(*3) EBITA margin (EBITA to net sales ratio)
(*4) Segment profit indicates Earnings b/f income taxes.

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

Global (*1) Profit Adjustment
Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2018

(Billions of Yen,%)

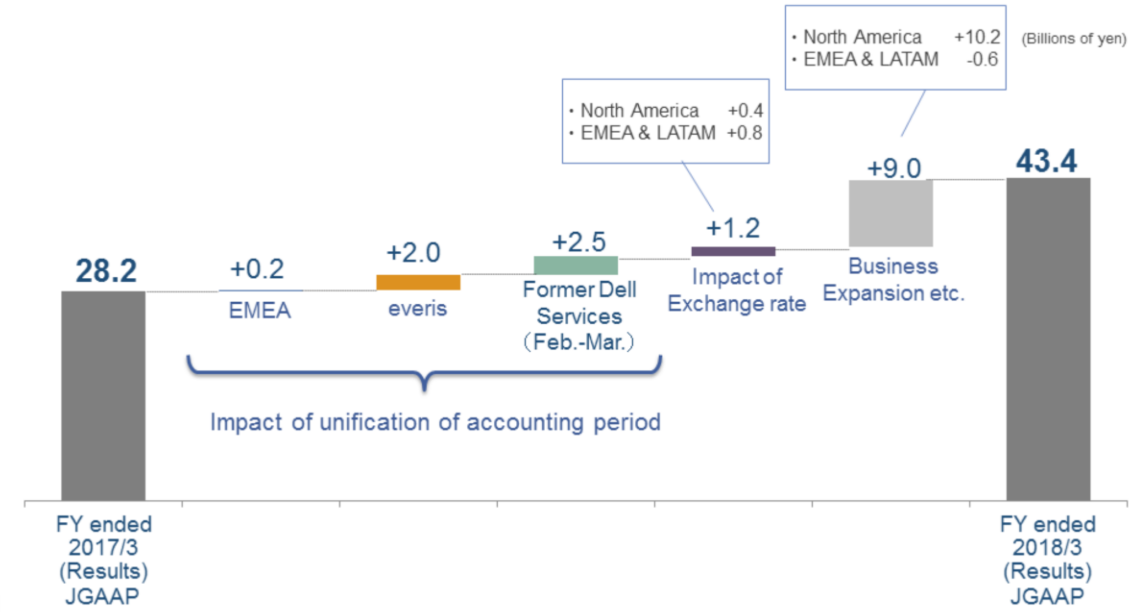
		FY ended 2017/3 (Results) JGAAP	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) JGAAP	YoY (Rate) JGAAP
EBITA (*2)	①	28.2	43.4	+53.6%
PPA intangible fixed asset amortization expenses (*3)	②	14.4	20.2	+39.9%
Operating income w/o goodwill amortization	③=①-②	13.7	23.1	+68.1%
Goodwill amortization	④	17.0	26.7	+57.0%
Operating income	⑤=③-④	-3.2	-3.5	-10.0%

(*1) A total of North America, EMEA and Latin America, and China and APAC segments.
(*2) EBITA = Operating income + Amortization of goodwill and intangible assets subject to purchase price allocation (PPA) arising from acquisition and others.
(*3) PPA amortization related to corporate acquisition and other temporary cost.

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

EBITA: Global[*1] Factors of increase and decrease (from FYE3/2017 to FYE3/2018)



(*1) A total of North America, EMEA and Latin America, and China and APAC segments.

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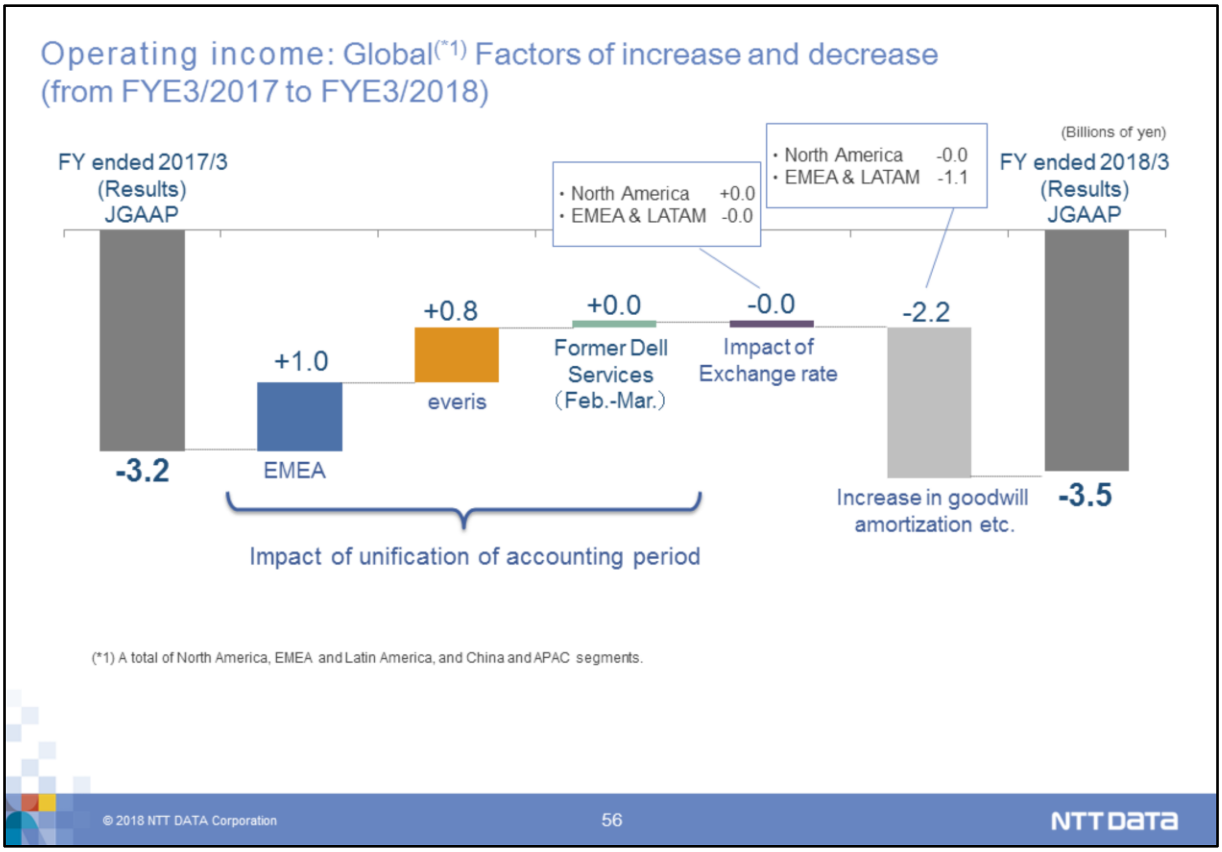
(Description abbreviated)



(Description abbreviated)

Foreign exchange rates
(used for the conversion of the amount of orders received and incomes)

(Yen,%)

	FY ended 2017/3 (Results) ①	FY ended 2018/3 (Results) ②	YoY (%) (②-①) /①	FY ending 2019/3 (Assumed Rates) ③	YoY (%) (③-②)/②
USD	108.14	110.82	+2.5%	109.00	-1.6%
USD (Former Dell Services)	113.36 (*1)	112.95 (*2)	-0.4%	-	-
EUR (For December-end companies)	120.28	126.68	+5.3%	134.00	+5.8%
EUR (For March-end companies)	118.76	129.70	+9.2%	134.00	+3.3%
RMB (Chinese Yuan Renminbi)	16.34	16.60	+1.6%	17.10	+3.0%

(*1) 2017/3 4th. Quarter Results (Nov.-Jan.)
(*2) 2018/3 1st. Quarter Results (Feb.-Mar.)

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(Description abbreviated)

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Appendices -EPS, EBITDA, ROE, etc.-

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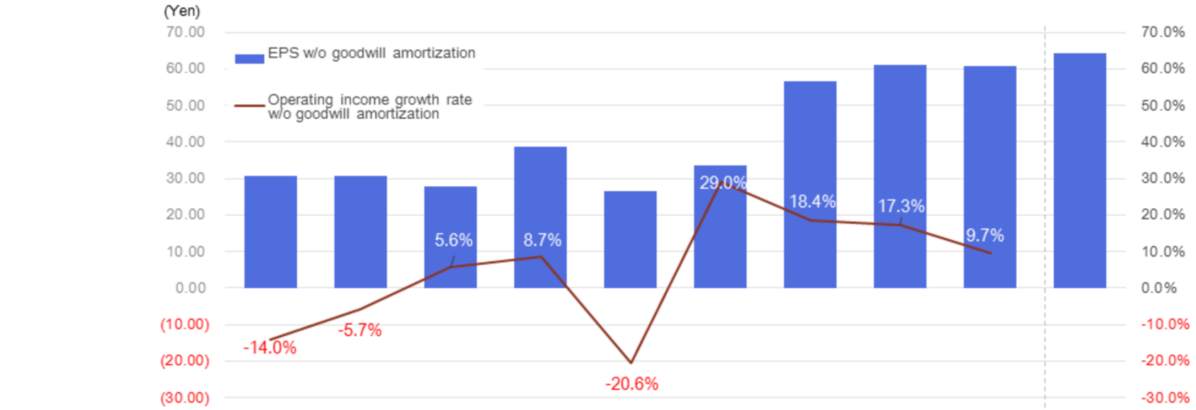
(Description abbreviated)

EPS and Operating Income Growth Rate w/o Goodwill Amortization



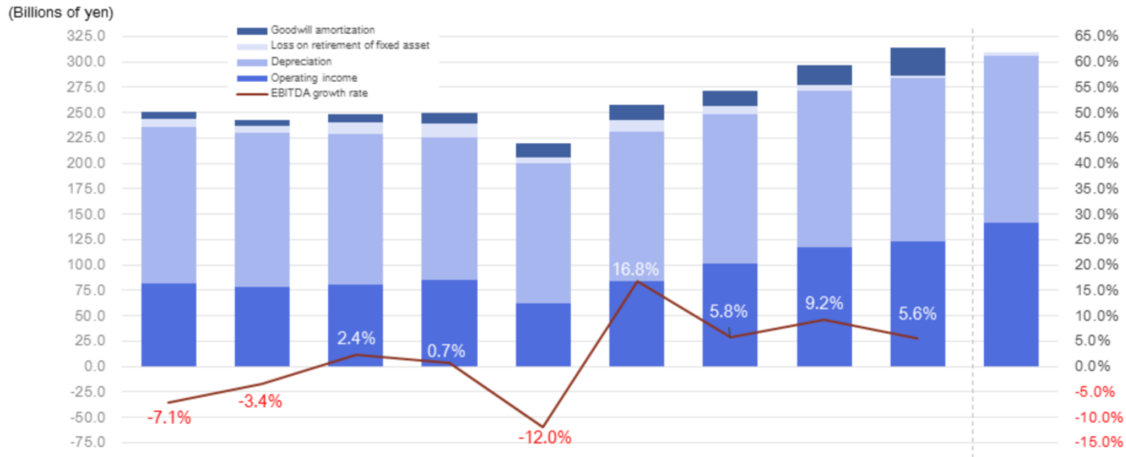
	JGAAP									IFRS
	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	2015/3	2016/3	2017/3	2018/3	2019/3 Forecasts
Net income attributable to (*3) owners of parent (JPY billions)	35.6	37.3	30.4	43.5	23.2	32.1	63.3	65.6	58.1	90.0
Amortization of goodwill (*2) (JPY billions)	7.5	5.7	8.3	10.7	14.0	14.7	16.0	20.0	26.9	-
Net income attributable to (*3) owners of parent w/o goodwill amortization (JPY billions)	43.1	43.0	38.8	54.3	37.2	46.9	79.4	85.7	85.1	90.0
EPS(*1) w/o goodwill amortization	30.78	30.73	27.69	38.73	26.59	33.45	56.64	61.15	60.68	64.17

(*1) Conducted stock split which shall split of common stock at a ratio of 1:5 as the effective date of July 1, 2017. EPS is referring the amount after stock split.
(*2) Including impairment loss etc.
(*3) "Income attributable to owners of parent" based on IFRS.

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

EBITDA Trend



	JGAAP									IFRS
	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	2015/3	2016/3	2017/3	2018/3	2019/3 Forecasts
Operation income	81.6	78.3	80.4	85.6	62.5	84.0	100.8	117.1	123.5	142.0
Depreciation	154.5	152.2	148.3	140.0	138.0	146.8	147.9	154.5	160.0	164.0
Loss on retirement of fixed asset	7.4	6.3	11.3	13.8	5.6	11.6	7.2	5.4	3.2	3.0
Goodwill amortization etc.(*1)	7.5	5.7	8.3	10.7	14.0	14.7	16.0	20.0	26.9	-
EBITDA	251.1	242.6	248.5	250.3	220.2	257.3	272.1	297.1	313.7	309.0

(*1) Including impairment loss etc.

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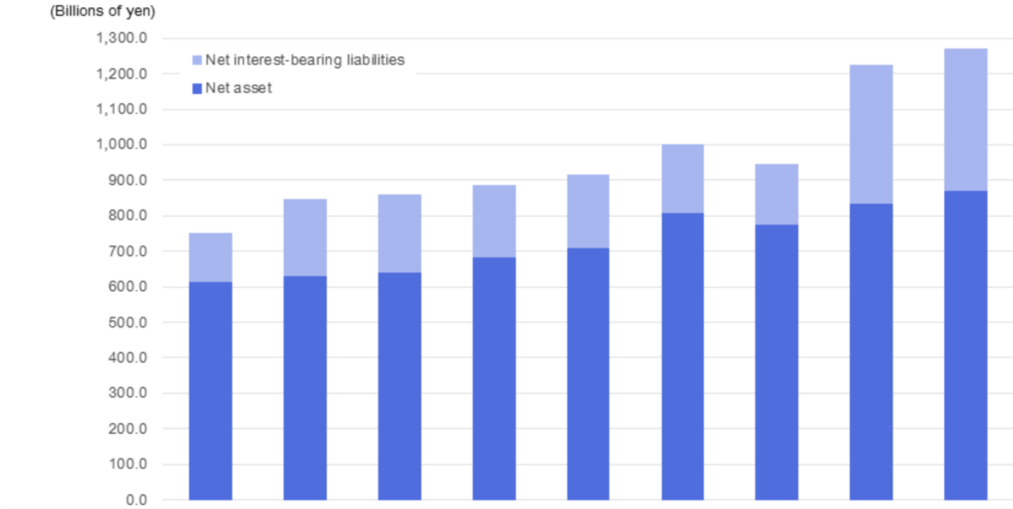
(Description abbreviated)

Invested Capital Trend

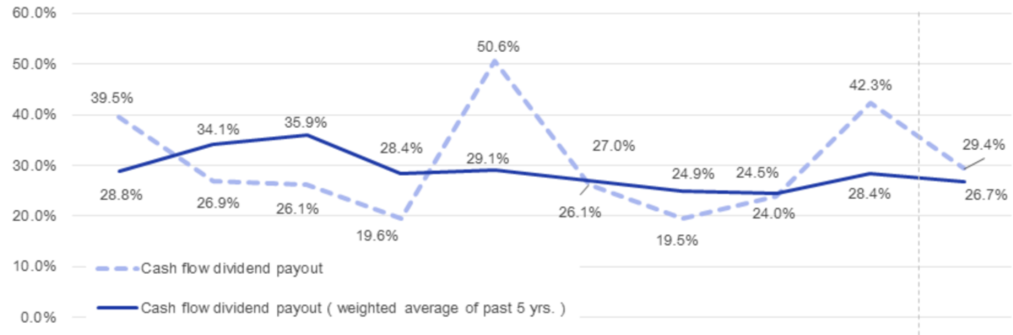


	JGAAP								
	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	2015/3	2016/3	2017/3	2018/3
Net asset	615.1	630.3	639.7	684.2	709.8	806.2	773.6	833.7	868.8
Interest-bearing liabilities	289.1	414.4	380.2	378.3	412.9	446.9	407.0	650.8	592.0
Cash and cash equivalents	152.1	198.6	161.1	176.9	207.2	250.8	233.5	260.0	190.0
Invested capital	752.1	846.1	858.8	885.6	915.5	1,002.3	947.1	1,224.5	1,270.8

NTT DATA

(Description abbreviated)

Cash Flow Dividend Payout

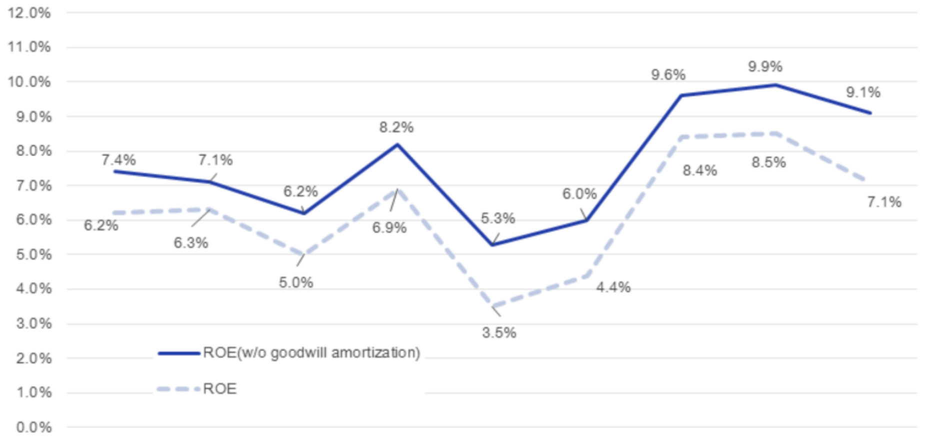


	JGAAP									IFRS
(Billions of yen)	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	2015/3	2016/3	2017/3	2018/3	2019/3 Forecasts
Net income attributable to owners of parent w/o goodwill amortization(*2)	43.1	43.0	38.8	54.3	37.2	46.9	79.4	85.7	85.1	90.0
Depreciation	154.5	152.2	148.3	140.0	138.0	146.8	147.9	154.5	160.0	164.0
Loss on retirement of fixed asset	7.4	6.3	11.3	13.8	5.6	11.6	7.2	5.4	3.2	3.0
Capital investment	-162.5	-139.0	-133.9	-122.1	-147.7	-140.9	-134.0	-158.1	-198.6	-176.0
Ordinary cash flow	42.5	62.5	64.5	86.0	33.2	64.5	100.6	87.6	49.6	81.0
Dividends per share(JPY)(*1)	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	15	15	17
Total dividends	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	19.6	21.0	21.0	23.8

(*1) Conducted stock split which shall split of common stock at a ratio of 1:5 as the effective date of July 1, 2017. DPS is referring the amount after stock split.
(*2) "Income attributable to owners of parent" based on IFRS.

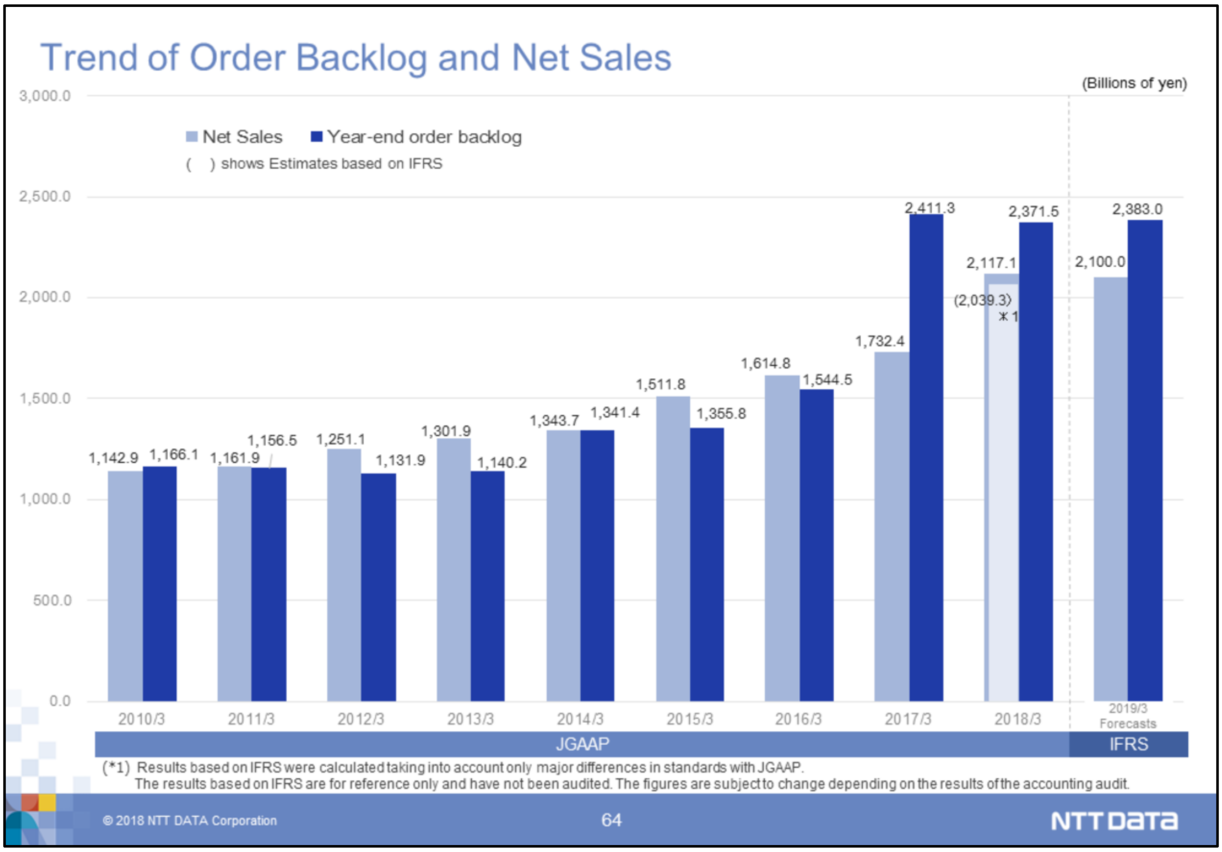
(Description abbreviated)

ROE Trend



	JGAAP								
(Billions of yen)	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	2015/3	2016/3	2017/3	2018/3
Net income attributable to owners of parent w/o goodwill amortization	43.1	43.0	38.8	54.3	37.2	46.9	79.4	85.7	85.1
Equity EOY	584.5	601.6	605.7	651.3	676.8	773.4	740.9	802.1	833.8
Accumulated amortization of goodwill (After 2009/3)	12.6	18.4	26.8	37.6	51.6	66.4	82.4	102.5	129.4
Equity EOY w/o goodwill amortization	597.1	620.0	632.5	688.9	728.4	839.8	823.3	904.6	963.3

(Description abbreviated)



(Description abbreviated)

Trusted Global Innovator

(Description abbreviated)